ROUBLE
Relieved in Three
PE-RU-NA.

C. B. FIZER.

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The Oxford County Citizen

VOLUME XVIII—NUMBER 20. BETHEL, ME.,—RUMFORD, ME., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911. $1.50 IN ADVANCE.

THE NOES SEEM TO HAVE IT.—THE NOES DO HAVE IT.—IT IS NOT A VOTE.

The Cities Went Wet Some 12,000 as Was Expected They Would Do.

But The Sturdy Stock From The Hills And The Valleys Came Down And Saved The Day.

As we go to press there seems to be no question but that the temperance forces have won. We have been in touch with the Associated Press at different intervals on Wednesday, as the returns have been coming in by mail from the different towns.

The shifting from yes to no came on Tuesday afternoon and at no time since then has the yes side been in the lead. As the returns have come in there has been a steady "no" gain and as we go to press at 4:30 the noes have a plurality of 352 with 16 towns to be heard from.

The Associated Press are positive that their figures are correct and claim that nothing can come in from those 16 towns to reverse the figures.

He grins best who grins last.

Lets grin and take chances on being last.

Never before in the history of the State of Maine has there been so sharp a contest over a great question in which all were, or should be, interested with as close results as were registered at the polls by the citizens of Maine last Monday.

Monday morning broke bright and fair and never was a beautiful September day more appreciated by the temperance people of Maine than then, realizing as they did that their strength at the polls rested in the good men and time from the highways and byways remote from centers and polling places.

Naturally the earliest returns of Monday evening were from the cities where it was expected that the liquor interests would register heavy pluralities, and the results indicated that they were even heavier than anticipated. It was early learned that the cities had gone wet by some 15,000 and from estimates that had been given it hardly seemed that the remote places could swing in with sufficient strength to overcome the city lead, but as the evening wore away the wet plurality steadily dwindled until at 10 p. m. when the Associated Press estimated that the temperance forces would carry the State by 1,000 plurality, while at 11 p. m. the New England Telephone co claimed that the yeas had it by 900. Nothing of a dependable nature could be obtained after that hour and consequently the morning papers announced that the yes people had won by about 900 votes.

The Lewiston Evening Journal on Tuesday had nothing new to offer, copying from the Portland Press they acknowledged that the State had gone wet by 693 plurality. Locally the yes men had smiled their broadest smiles and grinned their deepest grins, and the no men had commiserated each other and all had apparently consigned themselves to fate.

Somehow the Citizen man had a way of doing hard and had never implanted his faith from the first, claim that the Noes would win and in tabulating his figures for this issue discovered that there had been several errors reported in Oxford County. Correcting these errors we were able to bring the Lewiston Journal's 693 down to 312. We accordingly called the Portland Press to inform them of our discovery and learned that the day had been past in correcting similar errors from other towns and that the situation then at 8 p. m. Tuesday, gave the Noes a lead of 77 votes with some 200 towns to be heard from. Later in the evening this lead was changed to 276 and still later to 352.

As the night went on other errors were discovered and corrected with consequent changes but at all times the "no" vote was ahead. The morning papers Wednesday gave the Associated Press figures up to 3 a. m., which showed a lead of 172 in the "no" column.

We called the Portland Daily Press Wednesday forenoon and were informed that several small towns had been omitted from the tabulation which gave the above result because of apparent errors but they added that the correct returns from those towns would positively strengthen the "no" vote and estimated that the correct tabulation would give a "no" plurality of approximately 500.

As regards the other three questions on the ballot, each have been carried, the one in relation to the State Capital by a small vote, the question of municipal credit by a larger margin and the question of primary election by tremendous margin.

The complete vote in Oxford County on question number one was as follows:

OXFORD COUNTY.

	YES	NO
Albany	29	39
Andover	56	86
Bethel	107	242
Brownfield	61	117
Buckfield	86	159
Byron	15	27
Canton	51	91
Denmark	44	63
Dixfield	57	216
Fryeburg	52	159
Gilead	17	21
Grafton	0	3
Greenwood	65	41
Hanover	8	20
Hartford	91	33
Hebron	15	107
Lovell	53	123
Mason	3	5
Mexico	165	165
Newry	29	14
Norway	516	554
Oxford	92	156
Paris	196	572
Peru	47	78
Porter	43	122
Rumford	167	113
Roxbury	18	19
Stafford	577	329
Stoneham	8	46
Stow	11	30
Sumner	32	10
Sweden	14	23
Upton	4	23
Waterford	91	92
Woodstock	70	101
PLANTATIONS		
Lincoln		
Magalloway	1	2
Milton	15	19
Total	2431	3754

"No" plurality, 1324.

VOTE BY CITIES.

The official vote of the 20 cities of the State on the question of the repeal of constitutional prohibition, supplied by the city clerks is as follows:

	YES	NO
Augusta	1292	941
Auburn	1302	1238
Bangor	3661	919
Bath	1134	463
Brewer	431	294
Biddeford	1915	427
Calais	930	445
Belfast	614	433
Eastport	445	140
Ellsworth	487	147
Gardiner	639	499
Hallowell	329	138
Lewiston	3283	809
Old Town	609	198
Portland	6677	4321
Rockland	975	534
Saco	807	547
South Portland	651	612
Waterville	1222	678
Westbrook	837	785

These figures show a total 27,933 in favor of repeal and 14,570 against, a majority for repeal of 12,483. In the early returns announced Monday night a majority of 12,103 was indicated.

VOTE BY COUNTIES.

The following is the tabulations by the Portland Press up to 3 a. m., Wednesday when returns received from all the voting precincts in Maine had been received and the results had been verified by returns received from town clerks in all but 196 towns. These give a "no" lead of 172. The Associated Press at the same hour differed a bit and gave a "yes" vote of 62,210, a "no" vote of 62,51-, or 325 plurality for the noes.

COUNTY	YES	NO
Cumberland	11,457	9,656
York	5,863	6,014
Androscoggin	6,455	4,152
Franklin	1,332	2,254
Hagadahoc	1,746	1,514
Lincoln	1,343	1,717
Oxford	2,465	3,805
Knox	2,558	2,217
Kennebec	5,763	5,595
Waldo	2,284	1,931
Somerset	2,498	3,574
Hancock	2,614	2,245
Aroostook	3,330	3,251
Washington	2,077	2,190
Piscataquis	1,231	2,504
Penobscot	7,291	4,841
Totals	60,415	60,239

Makes "no" plurality 172.

R. F. D. CARRIERS.

Few people realize, or at least have ever stopped to consider, that there are over 40,000 rural mail carriers in the United States today, and out the miles they daily travel are more than four times as great as from here to the moon.

The rural free delivery which was practically unknown in this country fifteen years ago, now serves more than 20,000,000 people at an approximate sum of $30,000,000.

England, France, Switzerland, Belgium and Germany had rural free delivery service some time before Uncle Sam started this good work.

OXFORD COUNTY FAIR IS ON.

One of The Best Exhibits In Its History.

Oxford's 69th annual exhibition bids fair to be a record breaker. The early rain Tuesday kept some away but in the afternoon it was estimated that there were 3,000 present.

Officers of the Society: President, William J. Wheeler, South Paris; Vice President, Leslie E. McIntire, East Waterford; Secretary and Treasurer, S. O. Frothingham, South Paris; Trustees, Leon A. Brooks, Oxford, (Sec. Paris P. O.); Edward W. Penley, West Paris; Virgil E. Dunn, Norway; H. F. Andrews, Norway; T. P. Richardson, Norway; Division Superintendents, Grounds, W. J. Wheeler; Stock, E. W. Penley; L. E. McIntire, V. E. Dunn, Horses, H. F. Andrews, T. P. Richardson; Hall, L. A. Brooks; Committee, Division Superintendents.

The racing Tuesday was O. K., the feature of the day being the second heat of the 2.16 class which was easily won by Ethel S., who is owned by Smith.

The officials are Judges W. H. Kilgore, North Waterford, R. H. Baker, East Sumner, C. L. Keene, West Poland; Timers, F. H. Richardson, Norway; Whitelaw Norway, J. H. Bradbury, Brooklin, Mass Starter, F. M. Simmons, Rockland. This is Mr. Simmons' fourth year at these races and he got them away in good shape Tuesday. H. F. Andrews of Norway is the efficient clerk and is one of the best officials in the circuit.

The ball game Tuesday was Norway vs Bryant's Pond, Norway won 9 to 0. Umpire, Dailey of Lewiston, scorer Stevens. Wednesday, Mechanic Falls and Bryant's Pond played but no one is unable to get the result as we go to press.

There were pulling contests by two classes of horses and one of oxen which attracted considerable attention.

The exhibits were there Tuesday and it certainly was a hard proposition to select the winners, as they all seemed equally attractive.

The hall is an exhibition of interesting place and the four granges represented have fine exhibits well worth going miles to see. Home crafts are shown many manufactured articles including pianos, sewing machines, and all sorts of novelties.

The different societies of Norway and South Paris, as well as several individuals have eating houses, so there is plenty in the eating line.

The midway has its usual attractions and new ones in addition. The Merry-go-round, Ferris Wheel and Ocean Wave are all well patronized. There are candy booths, soft drink booths and fakirs galore. Pilot's Jungle Show is there with an unusual exhibit.

All in all there is every indication that the Oxford County Fair of 1911 will be the best yet.

Wednesday, while cold was clear, and the grands from the surrounding country started early.

O. E. S. PICNIC AT SONGO LAKE, BETHEL.

Notwithstanding the threatening clouds and a fine shower in the early morning of Tuesday, there was quite a good party of "Stars" assembled at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Billings. The cordial hospitality of these ex.tagers is well known and as we gathered upon the broad piazza to enjoy the beauty of the sunlight on the water, the green fields and mountains beyond and later on, the big open fire inside, we rejoiced that we were included among their friends.

The tide in the cool bracing air gave us all a keen appetite, and as usual at all picnics, the "boys" began soon to give us hints of their starving condition, therefore the long table was laid and very soon loaded with delicacies dainties as well as the more substantials. Ample justice was done to both and the cooks were given due credit. Story telling, rowing and rambling through the grove filled the time till we were warned of the lateness of the hour and reluctantly prepared for departure, the only regret was that "The rest of us" were not there to enjoy it with us. Many thanks were expressed to our host and hostess who firmly believe in the motto, "If you have a good thing share it with others."

Rec.

ENTERTAINMENT AT GARLAND CHAPEL.

Tonight at Garland Chapel the young people of the Congregational Sunday School will present an entertainment. The program will consist of songs drills, instrumental music and a short dramatical sketch, followed by a social. We feel sure this program will be pleasing to all.

Admission twenty five cents, children under twelve, fifteen cents.

The Bangor & Aroostook railroad has taken off the steam passenger trains numbers 23 and 24, between Port Kent and Spa Pan, and has replaced them with the new gasoline-electric car which was recently given a tryout on the newport road from this city. With a baggage car as a trailer, the new car is proving a great success and it is more than probable that it will be purchased by the B. & A.

LOCAL HISTORY.

Newspaper Records of Bethel and Vicinity.

Incidental Memoranda---By Leonard B. Chapman.

Number 121.

PART NINETEEN.

"April 8, 1835. The Governor has nominated C. F. Whitman, of Norway, to be judge of the municipal court.

"The proposed extension of the Rumford Falls & Buckfield railroad, from Gilbertville, in Canton, up the valley of the Androscoggin to Rumford Falls, passes through one of the best agricultural sections of the State, and will accommodate a great number of good water powers. It would first pass the celebrated Herdedale Farm, thence through East Peru and Peru to Dixfield. From Dixfield it would run to Mexico Corner, at the foot of Rumford Falls, the greatest cataract in New England. It would open up to summer travel some of the finest scenery in America, and make a most attractive route to the Rangeley Lakes.

"At Bethel, J. S. Swan taps 1,200 maples and makes a ton of sugar. T. C. Jewett taps 2,000 trees. Many farmers make from 500 to 1,000 lbs. of sugar.

"Parties are talking of organizing a stock company for the purpose of building and operating a steamer on Lake Aunasgunticook. With our efficient railroad under its present popular management, a hotel second to none outside of the cities, the morning drives among the Androscoggin, grand mountain scenery, and the waters of the crystal lake almost lapping our doorsteps, the missing link to a continual round of pleasure will be supplied by the little steamer plying on our beautiful lake, with its wooded shores.

"The 80th birthday of Mr. Russell was celebrated at Fryeburg last Wednesday. Many handsome tokens of remembrance were received from his friends and relatives.

"We last week mentioned the death of James D. Tenney, at Gorham, N. H. A correspondent at Grafton gives the following account of Mr. Tenney, and of the manner of his death. As Mr. T., who was a former resident of this town was in the act of splitting some large wood, his axe in the downward stroke came in contact with a clothesline, thus misdirecting the axe, which was carried with great force into the left side of his neck, inflicting a horrible gash, from the effects of which he died almost instantly. He was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and all regret his tragic death. His remains were brought here for interment. He leaves a son, with whom he was living at Gorham, also one daughter, who resides in Augusta."

"July 12. Otisfield has a boy 16 years of age who weighs 232 pounds.

"In Thursday's shower at Fryeburg, the lightning passed directly between a horse and carriage, cutting both reins in two as if with a knife. The horse was knocked down, and the men in the carriage stunned, but neither was hurt.

"The seventh year of the Waterford Home School begins Sept. 21. The name of Douglass Seminary has been given to the institution, in memory of the venerable clergyman, Rev. John A. Douglass, who for many years promoted its educational interests of the community. This is a school for young ladies that has much to recommend it, on the score of location, economy, and excellence of the corps of instructors."

(The Rev. John Abbott Douglass, born in Portland Feb. 4, 1792, graduated from Bowdoin college, A. M., class of 1814. The Douglass house stands on the south-easterly corner of Congress and Casco streets, built of brick to which a story was added making it three. I think it was built by William and Bernard Douglass in 1791.)

"July 13. Mr. and Mrs. Asaph Twitchell, of Bethel, celebrated their golden wedding on the 4th. Their son, Dr. H. P. Twitchell, of Freeport and their daughters, Mrs. E. C. Chamberlain, and Mrs. J. H. Gould, of this city, were present, besides many friends and relatives. Remarks were made by Rev. David Garland, Rev. Dr. Mann, Judge Foster, and Hon. Enoch Woodbury, and letters read from Rev. Dr. Fiske and others."

(Continued on page 2.)

Wool Coats and Fur Coats

Our stock of wool and fur coats now represents a large and desirable assortment and they are still coming. They are all beauties, not a poor one in the lot. In respect to beauty, fit, workmanship and quality, they are perfection. Our coats will bear the careful inspection of the most critical. Prices are very moderate. You cannot afford to purchase a coat without seeing them.

COAT of Mouse fox, natural collar, has beautiful satin lining. Must be seen to be appreciated. $35.00.

COAT of black gray with black Skinner's satin lining. Cheap at $50.00.

COAT of electric seal (Black) with black satin linings. $15.00.

PONY COATS with brown satin linings, $25.00.

BLACK BUTTON BROADCLOTH COAT coarse lined, with warm fur collar, $20.00.

BLACK COAT, gray lined, only $20.00.

FUR LINED COATS with Isabella black broadcloth shells and opossum collars. Only $20.00.

FUR LINED COATS with black or castorish shells and Grey collars, $15.00.

COATS of black heavy with warm opossum collars and cuffs, $15.00.

COAT of rich black velvet with brocaded satin lining, $25.00.

COAT of black velvet with light orange satin linings, $20.00.

BLACK ASTRACHAN COATS of beautiful loose, with rich brocaded satin linings, $25.00.

BLACK ASTRACHAN COATS with light colored quilted satin linings, $15.00.

BLACK ASTRACHAN COATS for Misses at $8.00 and for Ladies at $10.00.

CHILDS' SHETTIES, ankle coat with diagonal backs or linings, $10.00.

DIAGONAL SHETTIES lined with green, has emerald pockets, collar and cuffs lined with green, $10.00.

FAN with ONE pf ANIMALS in pretty mixtures has belief back giving it 3-D wood like effect, $10.00.

Our furs are here and they were never so pretty and never at such cheap prices. Buying for six stores in such large quantities reduces the cost to customers. Our suits are arriving. The prices are unusually low.

ONLY GOODS

Thomas Smiley

SHILEY SYSTEM — SIX STORES

NORWAY, MAINE.

MADE GOOD AS A COOK.

The Old Lumberman Cured the Camp's "Grouch" and Got Supper Without the Least Effort.

"Tuesdays a rock in preparin' for each camp," said the old lumberman who has worked on the St. Croix, the Penobscot and the St. John. "But in my days of lumberin' we took turns, a week at a time, or one man would make all the bread, another the tea and coffee, and so on through the bill of fare. There is cookin' generally so fine they'd get tired doin' their regular work, and the fellow would kick against the cookin'. He was hired to do something else or he'd be fired if he'd cook, anyhow. Then there was no kick.

"I remember one little incident that broke in and ended such chores into a heap of trouble, thanks to an extreme old cook and quite good natured and fat fellow he was, at that.

"We got back to camp one night to find the crew nearly out and nothing ready for supper. We were all hungry —and grouchy as conditions happens to the best regulated camps. Nobody was desired to wanting to work, and it looked like a supperless night till the lead spoke up in his quiet way.

"'Dear me,' says he, 'what a time about cooking.' Why, the easiest thing to cook is an oyster stew. Here, if you'll all wait on me I'll be cook.'

"They all agreed. The fellow said he'd make that set down on a oyster stew that night the contrariest lake in

"Now, boys," said he, "the first thing for you to do is to get a little wood and start up the fire."

"Some, just step down to the brook and fetch a pail of water.

"Then, like unto the true genius every way with a few pointers and got us ready to get to work on the oyster.

"Now, John, you get a few cans of peas and put them over the fire to boil.

"Bill, I note that we'll depend to getter you milk for supper.

"You will, he says, and step on easy. I was to go supper, but I was to wait upon me. I was used to being waited on by the fellow cook.

"He stirred around for some so we would attend to what he had to cook.

"Then everything was ready for supper. Into the pot was put all the oysters and boiled down to the right consistency.

"Now, dear me, said he, how I have got supper and have one of the finest things in the world.

"He was right," added the old lumberman, and we sat down to enjoy to find what a fine cook a lumberman was but it was such a proposition for a friend, and as he is by every thing that pleased us would be wanted upon.—Youth's Companion.

No Use For Them.

"I overheard a lady caller say that the other day," said the Doctor "and I guess she's one of the most unfortunate women in the world."

"Don't appear that a patient with a complaint of that character ought to be unfortunate."

"Well," she answered with a chuckle for such people never see me with my mouth full of hairpins."

"Of course not," he agreed. "What would you want with so many hairpins?"

"Yes, said he, calm and easy as ever. I was to go supper, but I was to wait upon me. I was used to being waited on by the fellow cook.

"Then everything was ready for supper. Into the pot was put all the oysters and boiled down to the right consistency.

"Now, dear me, said he, how I have got supper and have one of the finest things in the world.

"He was right," added the old lumberman, and we sat down to enjoy to find what a fine cook a lumberman was but it was such a proposition for a friend, and as he is by every thing that pleased us would be wanted upon.—Youth's Companion.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

Whereas Walter M. Brown of Albany in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed, dated the third day of April A. D. 1902, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 301, page 4 & conveyed to Benjamin M. Brown of said Albany, a certain lot or parcel of real estate situated in said Albany, and bounded as follows: viz: and part of the southerly half contained two and one-fourth acres of land, more or less, and being the same land formerly the homestead farm of the late Benjamin G. Brown, excepting about two acres sold off from the northerly end of said farm, and being the same premises conveyed to said Walter M. Brown by said Benjamin M. Brown, by deed dated April 1st, 1902 and recorded in Oxford Registry, and whereas the said Benjamin M. Brown assigned said mortgage and the note secured thereby to the undersigned by deed dated August 6th, 1902 and recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 304, page 67, and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, now therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof, I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1911.

9 21 3t

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named.

At a Probate Court, at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1911.

The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 3rd Tuesday of September, A. D. 1911, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

ROMEO H. EMERY, late of Canton, deceased, petition that Henry A. Park be authorized to receive notes under the will of said deceased, presented by said Henry A. Park.

ANDERSON D. HERRICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy—Attest:

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

9 21 3t

A HARD QUESTION.

Which Medical Book should I select? Each Doctor's Book is the Best. Ask 10 of Them Before Deciding. Many a man who calls me the opposite of sane and cannot walk home, or else a nervous wreck after having seen me came as sane and well as of late

Mr. Harold Bangbart came home Monday.

The W. C. T. U. will meet next Tuesday afternoon.

The corn shop opened last Thursday and corn is coming in rapidly.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. F. B Tuell, Thursday afternoon.

There will be preaching at Locke's Mills Sunday by C. L. Bangbart.

Miss Margaret Hovey of New York is the guest of Miss Miriam Herrick.

Quite a number from Bethel attend ed State Fair at Lewiston last week.

Mrs. Flora Brown of Rumford is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Andrews.

Mr. Linnet Farrand, of the Armour Co., transacted business in town Thursday.

Remember the entertainment tonight at Garland Chapel. Come and bring an other.

Quite a large number from Bethel are attending the County Fair this week.

Mr. Paul Thurston and party attend ed the fair at Sherbrooke, P. Q., last week.

Mrs. Addie Wentworth will visit her Bethel patrons the third week in September.

Mrs. A. A. Harris and daughter, Mrs. Hollister spent Sunday with relatives in Newry.

Mrs. Lee Thurston and three children of Rumford Falls have been visiting at M. L. Thurston's.

Miss L. M. Stearns who has been the guest of her sister in Lawrence, Mass., has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H Chandler are the parents of a boy born, Mr. Walter Chandler and family of Newry.

Mr. M. J. Riley came in Bethel Sunday to be with his family, who have been visiting Mrs. M Ivey a parents.

George Barrett of Tilton has return ed to Bethel to attend Gerald's funeral. He is employed at Dr. Tubbles'.

Miss Nellie Chase, and friend Miss Hannah of Portland, spent last week with the former's sister, Mrs. Perley Andrews.

Mrs. Mina Harriman and family have returned to their home for the winter after spending the summer in Oxford.

There will be a food sale at the Universalist Chapel Saturday, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock continuing until all is sold.

Thursday evening the young people of the Congregational Society will give a most pleasing entertainment in Garland Chapel.

Mrs. Irving Avery and two daughters returned to their home in Woodfords after spending a week with Mrs. Clara Bartlett.

Rev. W. C. Curtis and Deacon Josiah Purington attended the ordination of Paul L. Kirby at the Mexico Congregational church, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Messer and little son have left Bethel as Mr. Messer has finished his engagement with the G. T. R., mail service for this Division.

Mr. and Mrs. Gotthard Carlson, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Carlson's parents, Dr. and Mrs. P. B. Tuell, returned to their home in Dorchester, Mass., Monday.

Rev. Asbury Krom who has been spending the summer at Mrs. Annie Frye's returned to his home in Providence, R. I., last week. Mrs. Krom will remain here until the first of October.

Among those that attended State Fair were Mrs. F. L. Edwards, Mrs. M. D. Sturtevant, M. L. Thurston and family, Chas. A. Lowe, Elmer H. Young, Howard Mason, Edward P. Lyon, C. L. Davis and L. C. Bartlett.

Mrs H. E. Dingley, son Harvey and daughters Louis and Henrietta have been spending a few days with Mrs. Dingley's sister, Mrs. E. C. Bowler, and start Friday for Seattle, Washington, where they will make their home.

The Young Campaigners held their picnic Saturday in Odd Fellows Block as the rain prevented a grove picnic as planned. The children sang from the Campaign Song Book. Master Robert Farwell gave a recitation and the children played games before and after dinner. The children contest with their banners for account of the rain, out side attends were not able to be present. Miss Russell's school at Mill St. Intervale and Master Barrett from the school. The children entered into the occasion with enthusiasm.

EAST BETHEL.

Miss Eleanor Simpson of Boston is the guest of her aunt Mrs. Susan Bean.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hastings and family motored to Portland last week.

Mrs. Edna Douglass has gone to Farmington, Me., where she will take a course in the Normal school.

Miss Annie Varney and Mr. Daniel Hilton of Greenville, Me. were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bartlett and family.

Mrs. Wm. Hall and Miss Mabel Hastings of Greenwood, Me., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Hall the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester F. Bean leave this week for Phillips, Me., where he is principal of the Phillips High School. Mrs. Bean will teach in the same school.

Mr. John Howe, Edna Bartlett, Susan Bean, Etta Bean, Ethel Cole, Minnie Cole, Eva Bartlett and children Bartlett spent Sunday at Locke's Mills.

Mr. C. W. Bartlett, wife, C. Miss Hall, H. Forest and Louis Flint attended State Fair at Lewiston last week.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Miss Annie Bartlett of South Paris is the guest of C. W. Bartlett a few days.

Mr. G. H. Forest is quite ill at this writing of typhoid fever.

Walter Cole of Rumford visited his aunt Mrs. G. H. Bean last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Farrar are guests of Mr. Farrar's sister Mrs. Charles of Little Androscoggin, this week.

C. H. Bartlett is repairing a fine class of dwelling.

New Grange has started work at Locke's Mills and is having up a good list.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bartlett and family were guests at Bean Brook's of Locke's recently.

NEWRY.

Mrs. Nellie Foster came home from Mt. Garfield last Sunday, where she has been spending a week.

Miss Powers is at the Lake Grange store work.

Mrs. Jessie Bean is at Bethel for a few days.

Nick Farmer is hauling his wood into Bethel.

G. A. Smith is hauling corn for H. M. Partridge.

SUNDAY RIVER.

Mr. and Mrs. Truesdale Goodell are rejoicing over the birth of a baby daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Littlehale of Paris were visitors at A. A. Parker's the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Foreman have returned from their visit at Berlin, N. H. Quite a number of this place went to the county fair.

Mr. D. H. Powers, Sr., has gone to Mexico taking specimens for J. A. Stevens.

Mr. James Reynolds has purchased Will H. Andrews' auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Powers, Jr., are at Pine Grove taking Mrs. Powers' parents Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

C. H. Farrar went to Bethel Saturday.

NORTH BUCKFIELD.

Pauline Dingley spent a few days last week with Gertrude Warren, in Dixmont.

Quite a large gale and children of Portland, Mass., are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Gladys Bell Monday for Farmington where she will attend Normal School.

Superior Court has returned home from Lewiston where she has been doing jury work, several days.

Mrs. Eugene Noble has been visiting in Auburn.

Mr. Ralph Principal of Farmington Normal School gave a talk on temperance at the last Grange meeting.

Notre Dame is gaining. New base baseball suits the game.

THE RENEWAL A STRAIN.

Vexation is over. After the extraordinary strain of cooking and at once, again with one of thousands the hard est kind of work has begun, the renewal of which is a constant and powerful strain to all except the most vigorous. The little girl that a few days ago had come to the church and the little boy whose legs were then so old and weak looking that they had been "almost by circumstance," have already lost something of the appearance of health. Now is a time when every children should be given a tonic, which may avert much serious trouble, and we know of no other so highly to be recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strengthens the nerves, purifies the blood and invigorates, and aids mental develop ment by building up the whole system

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

As usual my Fall Stock of School Supplies contains good values selected from the best of several large manufacturers' lines.

TABLETS, COMPOSITION BOOKS, PENS, PENCILS, RULERS, FOUNTAIN PENS, ERASERS, COMPASSES, SCHOOL BOXES, ETC.

A FINE LUNCH BOX FOR 25c.

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METEORIC DUST.

An Invisible but Constant Shower of Tiny Hollow Steel Balls Resembling the Well Known "Brick Shot."

Meteoric dust is composed of minute hollow spheres of steel that look under the microscope like leaden shot. They are infinitely finer than grains of sand. Their origin is interesting. Meteors, or shooting stars as they are generally called, have from the beginning of things been bombarding the world at a rate estimated by the highest authority at many thousands an hour. Owing to the earth's protecting envelope of air very few of these missiles reach us. In size meteors vary from a few ounces to many pounds in weight, and it is only very occasionally that one is of sufficient dimensions to survive the passage of 80 to 100 miles through an atmosphere increasing in density as the earth is approached. The speed at which they enter the atmosphere, calculated at not less than thirty-five miles a second, generates such intense heat by friction that the iron of which the meteor principally consists is immediately reduced to an incandescent vapor, which is the luminous train so frequently seen in the heavens on a clear night.

The vapor rapidly cools and condenses in the form of these minute particles, which assume the spherical form, as does shot during its fall from the top of a tower. Finally the little spheres are scattered by the winds and currents in the upper regions and gradually descend in their millions as an invisible but never ending shower. The perfect condition in which the spheres are found is due to the presence of certain noncorrosive elements found by analysis to be present in the metal of meteors which have come to earth.

These little spheres can be found in almost any sample of dust, particles where it has collected in sheltered recesses or hollows, as in the gutter, on the housetop or round the roots of old trees and dry ditches. They may be readily gathered by a magnet and when mounted form an interesting object for the microscope.—Chicago News.

CAGLIOSTRO.

Effect of a Draft of the Notorious Charlatan's Elixir of Life.

Cagliostro, the famous eighteenth century charlatan, was the hero of many strange stories. A great lady who was also, unfortunately for herself, an old one and was unable to resign herself to the fact was reported to have consulted Cagliostro, who gave her a vial of the precious liquid this "wine of Egypt", with the strictest injunction to take two drops when the moon entered its last quarter. While waiting for this period to arrive the lady who desired to be rejuvenated shut up the vial in her wardrobe and the better to insure its preservation informed her maid that it was a remedy for the colic.

Fatal precaution! By some mischance on the following night the maid was seized with the very malady of which her mistress had a

membering the remedy so fortuitously at hand, she got up, opened the wardrobe and emptied the vial at a draft. The next morning she went, as usual, to wait on her mistress, who looked at her in surprise and asked her what she wanted. Thinking the old lady had had a stroke in the night, she said:

"Oh, madam, don't you know me? I am your maid."

"My maid is a woman of fifty," was the reply, "and you"—

But she did not finish the sentence. The woman had caught a glimpse of her face in a mirror. The wine of Egypt had rejuvenated her thirty years!

Cagliostro's valet was as great a rogue as he and posed equally as a mystery monger. "Your master," said a skeptic to him one day, "is taking us all in. Tell me, is it true that he was present at the marriage at Cana?" "You forget, sir," was the reply, "I have only been in his service a century."

Lisbon's Names.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, sometimes claims to have been founded by Ulysses in the course of his wanderings. But, according to the London Chronicle, there is no doubt that Ulysippo is only a fanciful version of Olisipo, the most ancient name of what was probably at first a Phoenician city. When the Romans absorbed and municipalized Olisipo it became Felicitas Julia, but in the hands of the Moslems it slipped back to Lashbuna. Byron's line in "Childe Harold," "What beauties does Lisbon first unfold!" gives the Portuguese spelling of the name today.

Mercury and the Sun.

The distance of Mercury from the sun varies owing to the eccentricity of its orbit. When he is nearest to the sun he receives ten and a half times more light and heat than we do, but when he removes to his greatest distance the light and heat are reduced by more than one-half. Even then, however, the sun blazes in the skies of Mercury with a disk four and a half times larger than that which he shows to us on earth.

Keeping Him Guessing.

Tim—Would you scream if I kissed you?

Tessie—I suppose you flatter yourself that I'd be speechless with joy!—Mobile Register.

True to the Saying.

"All the world's a stage," quoted one misanthrope.

"Yes," replied another, "and it's the same old story. A lot o' fellers that's cut out for supers is tryin' for star."

Everybody's Darling.

"Who's that Phone Hello? Is that you, darling? Miss Coquette—Yes. Who is talking?—Life.

Described.

"Pa, what is meant by a dealer in futures?" "A fortune teller, my son" —Washington Herald.

And Subtracts Them.

"Miss Flirty subtracts the time."

"Yes, and then she subtracts them from the proposal."

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Piles, Rheumatism, Bright's
Cancer or any Diseased C
ion of the Blood.
7-9-03

A Life Saving Elepha

Near the town of Soror
Ganges, thousands of Hindi
were encamped on the river
paring to bathe in celebratio
Agions festival when there w
den rise in the volume of w
200 of the pilgrims were car
and drowned. An elephant
longed to a certain Jung
swam repeatedly out to the
pilgrims with ropes attache
ropplugs. The people clun
ropes and were thus lande
The rescued numbered over a

Racing in Queen Anne's

Racing in England is very
from what it was when Que
most sporting of English que
ated Ascot races, 100 years
on her famous horses—Musta
per and Star. Horses inten
racing were always kept tig
with the idea that it render
more swift. And, as for feed
all time trainer believed in
them a liberal amount of soake
supplemented a day or two be
race with fresh eggs. The jock
stead of sporting light silk
were full suits of the stiffest
and, as if the applause of the
were not sufficient, drums an
pets greeted the winner.—Lad

Potatoes in Scotland.

Carlyle once told a man w
fanatically interested in gold
that all the gold ever produc
California was not worth on
mealy potato. And yet the po
Scotland has a history of less t
years. When Mardonald of
sold in 1743 bought seed potat
the peasants in South Uist they
ed to planting them because
ney is not meutioned in the
ecentral later George Roche
f the Orkneyan tenants, whe
y the wife that she had potato
never contemptuously replied
ots, tattles! I never supplit me
by days and winna the nicht
ood to the feet and get me no
Pittsburgh Dispatch.

DUTY.

Let us do our duty in our sh
or our kitchen, the market,
street, the office, the school,
house, just as faithfully as if
stood in the front rank of so
great battle and we knew that v
duty he marked depended on
bravery, strength and skill. Wh
we do that the humblest of us w
be serving as that great army who
achieves the welfare of the worl
—Theodore Parker.

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7-9-03

A Life Saving Elephant.

Near the town of Sororl, on the Ganges, thousands of Hindu pilgrims were encamped on the river banks preparing to bathe in celebration of a religious festival when there was a sudden rise in the volume of water, and 200 of the pilgrims were carried away and drowned. An elephant which belonged to a certain Jung Bahadur swam repeatedly out to the distressed pilgrims with ropes attached to its trappings. The people clung to the ropes and were thus landed safely. The rescued numbered over a thousand.

Racing in Queen Anne's Reign.

Racing in England is very different from what it was when Queen Anne, most sporting of English queens, instituted Ascot races, 100 years ago, and ran her famous horses—Mustard, Pepper and Star. Horses intended for racing were always kept tightly girt with the idea that it rendered them more swift. And, as for feeding, the old time trainer believed in giving them a liberal amount of soaked bread, supplemented a day or two before the race with fresh eggs. The jockeys, instead of sporting light silk jackets, wore full suits of the stiffest taffeta, and, as if the applause of the crowd were not sufficient, drums and trumpets greeted the winner.—London Tatler.

Potatoes in Scotland.

Carlyle once told a man who was fanatically interested in gold mining that all the gold ever produced by California was not worth one good mealy potato. And yet the potato in Scotland has a history of less than 200 years. When Macdonald of Clanranald in 1743 brought seed potatoes for his tenants in South Uist they objected to planting them because the potato is not mentioned in the Bible. Somewhat later George Bishop, one of the Orkneyan tenants, when told by his wife that she had potatoes for dinner, contemptuously replied: "Tatties, tatties! I never supplt on them but days and winna the nicht. Gie them to the herd and get me sowens."—Edinburgh Magazine.

DUTY.

Let us do our duty in our shop or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle and we knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength and skill. When we do that the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world.—Theodore Parker.

HEART THRILLING GEMS.

GEMS.

A MORNING PRAYER.

Let me to-day do something that shall take
A little sadness from the world's vast store,
And may I be so favored as to make
Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.

Let me not hurt, by selfish deed,
Or thoughtless word, the heart of foe or friend;
Nor would I pass, unseeing, worthy need,
Or sin by silence when I should defend.

However meager be my worldly wealth,
Let me give something that may bid my kind,
A word of courage, or a thought of health,
Dropped as I pass for troubled hearts to find.

Let me to-night look back across the span
'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say—
Because of some good act to beast or man—
"The world is better that I have lived today."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

* * *

ALL THINGS COME RIGHT.

All things come right, and be it soon or late,
All things come right at last to compensate
For all the petty heartaches of to-day,
For all the little failures on our way.
And all our seeming sorrows it appears
Are really blessings in a mask of tears.

So if success be tardy at our call,
It is to test our courage, that is all,
And in the end each heart will seek it rest
Beside the one it always loved the best.
The darkest hour holds the brightest light,
And all things come right.

—Reynale S. Pickering, in The Reader.

* * *

O, TIDE OF YEARS.

O, tide of years, bear me beyond
A wintry world of chance
To realms where brave wills strong and fond
Do conquer circumstance;
Give me to know the blessing rare
Of simple peace and rest,
A heart to love, a mind to dare,
Through life's eternal quest.

O, tide of years, while others weep
Let me be calm, and hope
That somewhere all who toil shall reap
New tasks of larger scope;
Let not my failures bring despair,
Nor me be charged with scorn,
But keep me grateful to be aware
To serve I am sworn.

Make me to see the way is bright,
With kindly deeds and true,
That in the thickest of the fight
The loyal are not few;
Give me the feeling, 'mid all care,
That sacrifice is blest;
And be who lot a crust can share
Has done his very best

Give me to rely at none who hold
A subtler faith than mine,
All creeds are growing weak and old
Save this—'tis love's divine—
And let me not with hatred hear
Some fellow traveler damn,
Give me good will, I do not care
Who wears the mantle crown.

O, tide of care, swift tide of years,
Give me somehow to see,
Albeit through a storm of tears
My deathless soul is free—
To worship beauty everywhere,
To gather joy full late,
To banish doubt, to battle fair,
And nobly face my fate

—Charles W. Stevenson, in N. Y. Observer.

* * *

WHY WE ARE THANKFUL.

For what are we thankful? For the breath and the sunlight of life;
For the love of the child, and the kiss on the lips of the mother and wife.
For warm entwining,
For bird and for bloom;
And hopes that are shining
Like stars in the gloom.

For what are we thankful? For this,
The strength and the patience of toil,
For even the joys that we miss—
The hope of the seed in the soil
For smile that are whiter
From day unto day;
And lives that are brighter
From going God's way.

For what are we thankful? For all
The sunlight—the shadow—the song;
The blossoms may wither and fall,
But the world moves in music along;
For simple, sweet living,
'Tis love that doth teach it,
A heaven forgiving,
And faith that can reach it.

STOPPING A TRAIN.

Many Things Combine to Make It an Uncertain Operation.

THE NUMBER OF CARS COUNT

Likewise the Momentum and the Braking Power and the Temperature of the Rails—Freight Trains More Uncertain Than Passenger Trains.

"In what distance can a train be brought to a stop? Well, that depends," said the grizzled engineer, with a hand like a ham and an eye that could see red, white and green a mile away down a silvery track. "That depends, son, and the more I think of it the more I realize how it depends on circumstances.

"In the first place, it depends on the number of cars you have on your train. The fewer cars you have the quicker you can stop, eh? Well, that's where you're dead wrong." The engineer rested his gnarled fist across his knee as if it were a fifteen pound monkey wrench. "Yes, sir," he repeated, "if you've got that idea you're wrong, just like folks are likely to be on railroad matters which they don't know anything about. Now, the fact is that a certain type of engine can be stopped quicker if it has a half dozen freight cars hooked on to it. That's so because there are brakes on each of the cars, and they all grind into the wheels when you sling on the emergency. Why wouldn't it stop quicker if you had a dozen cars on instead of six? Well, sonny, for the simple reason that the weight of the train, or, rather, the momentum, overcomes the braking strength of your air, and so you're carried along. If you had less than six cars it would be just the other way—you wouldn't have enough braking power to overcome what weight you have got. Yes, sir, with every freight train and with every passenger train there is a certain number of cars necessary to make the train most effective when it comes to stopping quickly. This is a very practical question too. An engineer will say to himself, 'Well, I've got more cars on today; I'll have to put on brakes sooner in order to stop just right at the station.'

"I once heard an engineer say that an engine with a baggage car and two passenger coaches traveling at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour would require about 600 feet to stop and traveling at twenty-five miles an hour would require 400 feet to halt. Now, he was just guessing, or else he had a particular train and particular conditions in mind, and most likely particular times in mind. The fact is you can't tell within what distance a train can be stopped.

"Why, take the same type of engine and the same type of coaches and run them over the same track and apply the brakes in precisely the same manner and the two trains will not stop in the same distance of track. Indeed, take the same train over the very same track at different times, run her at exactly the same speed and apply the brakes in the very same manner and you can't stop in the same distance. Engineers would like to stop at each station at precisely the same spot that they did the day before. Do they ever do it? No, son, they don't, because it can't be done.

"The stopping of a train depends on conditions, just as I said before. Engineers who have traveled over a particular road for years can't do it. Sometimes the conditions vary to such an extent that the train is run past the station. Everybody has seen that done. And then the engineer says things under his breath and backs up his train to let the passengers on and to take on baggage. Many engineers never know within yards where their trains will stop.

"Freight trains are more uncertain than passengers. This is so because it doesn't matter as much. An application of ten pounds of air may produce no braking at all, due to the wear of the system, and, on the other hand, fifteen pounds might put on more brake than the engineer wanted. He may throw on a small quantity of air and without expecting it the emergency brakes get into action as a result. When the brakes are already on the engineer may release them a little and by so doing release them entirely, so that the train leaps forward. So, you see, you can't always tell what the brakes are going to do.

"You wouldn't suppose that the temperature of the rails would make any difference about brakes, would you? It's a fact. A rule of thumb is that a train will brake twice as quickly in the winter as in the summer. The wheels stick to the rails more when they are cold. The scientific folk tell you that the coefficient is greater. And, another thing, the oil on the rail when it is warm is more slippery. All the steel rails, pipes, etc., on a warm day are expanded, and so they have to move through greater distances to become effective. When they are contracted by the cold the brakes grip the wheels that much quicker and tighter with the same amount of air that you applied on a warm day.

"You see, sonny, every road in the country keeps tabs on the temperature three or four times a day all along its lines. Temperature is quite an important thing in railroading. All this goes to show that there is quite a lot of science in running trains. And I never saw a man yet who had been in the service so long that he couldn't learn a heap of things. The fellows who think about their business are always learning.—New York Tribune.

DEATH BOARDS.

Curious Medieval Custom That Prevails In Eastern Bavaria Which Is Unfrequented by Tourists.

In the eastern half of Bavaria, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, on the borders of Bohemia, lies the so called Bavarian forest. This part of the country, although it boasts beautiful scenery, is seldom visited by tourists, probably for the reason that the charms of the region are little known even in Germany. This part of Bavaria has been in many ways untouched by civilization, and owing to its seclusion from the outer world some very strange customs are still in vogue, strongly reminding one of the middle ages.

One of these strange customs, strictly observed by the population, is the way in which they keep alive the memory of their dead by the erection of what are called "totenbretter," or "death boards." These are wooden planks cut in the shape of tombstones and roughly painted. Sometimes they bear also the image of a saint. They are erected—often in a row of thirty and more—on the roadside, in fields and meadows, near chapels and crucifixes. In the village streets—in short, everywhere; they are even nailed to houses and barns.

They do not mark burial places, as might be supposed. As soon as a person has died the corpse is put on a board, and there it lies in state until it is put into the coffin shortly before the funeral. These boards, then, are the so called "death boards," and after the funeral they are cut into a suitable shape and decorated with an inscription containing the name of the deceased, his age and in most cases some lines of poetry.

These short poems, which are, of course, meant in sober earnest, are occasionally very amusing. The boards are then stuck somewhere near the road or in the fields, where they sometimes accumulate to an alarming number. In the poorer districts these boards are not always cut into shape and painted, but are simply deposited just as they are at the foot of some crucifix, where they remain untouched until they molder away.

A REAL POISON PERIL.

Venom of the Most Deadly Creature In This Country.

One venomous creature there is in this country which may justly be termed a public peril in the wildest sense. Proportionately to population more victims fall to it yearly in the United States than to the dreaded cobra in India. Some 12,000 Americans are killed every year by its bite. Three hundred thousand more are made seriously ill from the after effects. Unfortunately the virus works so slowly that alarm is stilled. The victims do not sicken at once. The bite is forgotten, but ten days or two weeks after the subject falls into a fever. His blood is poisoned within him. Eventually in extreme cases he becomes delirious, succumbs to a stupor and dies.

Yet because there is nothing horrific to the sensation loving imagination in the malaria bearing mosquito public inertia or ignorance tolerates it with a grin and permits it to breed in city and country alike throughout the length and breadth of the nation. Compared with it as a real menace all the combined brood of snakes, scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas and other pet bugaboos of our childish romanticism are utterly negligible are as figment to reality, as shadow to substance. It is perhaps characteristic of our wryly humorous American temperament that we should have invented the unimportant designs with all the shuddering attributes of horror and have made of the real peril a joke to be perennially hailed with laughter in a thousand thoughtless prints.—Everybody's Magazine.

The Drummer.

Drummers seldom pray much, pay their bills, usually take shams, dodge ten tax, have warm hearts, quick wits, rush nerve and more courage but are born scoffers. They have good memories, much humor and a fund of stories limited only by time. They can preach a sermon, lead in prayer, time a horse race, umpire a ball game, make a stump speech and have an opinion upon every known subject from prizefights to the nebular hypothesis.—Commercial Traveler's Magazine.

Firmness.

"When my wife makes up her mind," said Mr. Henpeck, "there is no use of arguing with her."

"But every woman changes her opinion sometimes."

"Yes. And Henrietta is particularly cautious when she makes up her mind to change her opinion."—Washington Star.

A Healthful Town.

"If this town is as healthful as you say it is, why do there happen to be so many doctors' signs in evidence?"

"They are nearly all the signs of eye doctors. The people are so healthy here that they stay up nights enjoying the climate and injure their eyes."—Chicago Record Herald.

Evidence of Faith.

Mrs. Brooke—Have you any faith in life insurance? Mrs. Lyons—Yes, indeed! I've realized $100,000 from two husbands, and they weren't very good ones either.—Judge's Library.

Descriptive.

Stella—Would you say she was a well dressed woman? Bella—No; she looks like a Wall street bear who has cornered a desperate bull.—Puck.

Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.

And the Old State went dry.

The members of the Maine Non Partisan Local Self Government League will have to continue to ship their liquors in from Massachusetts or from somewhere else.

The temperance people have tested their strength. It will not be surprising if candidates seeking office have to define their position on temperance in the future before they are swallowed gamy and all.

Now, that there seems to have been a few young men in Maine who voted for prohibition despite the Governor's predictions to the contrary, we are wondering whether he and his lieutenants will continue to announce a great reduction of the probability two or whether we may hope for enforcement.

THE BATTLE AND THE VICTORY.

The people of the State of Maine have fought the greatest battle that has ever been fought in her borders, and while the result is so close that it cannot be officially declared for three days the people of the state, both men and women, have won a great victory. Whether the prohibitionists have won by a majority of one vote or by a majority of a thousand votes, they have won a victory for the principle of prohibition that will be felt in every part of the state and in every city and town in the state. The victory is a victory for the principle of prohibition and not for any political party. The prohibitionists have not won a victory for the republican party or for the democratic party, but they have won a victory for the principle of prohibition. The victory is a victory for the people of the state of Maine and not for any political party.

RUMFORD.

Mrs. Nettie Hawkes of Westbrook is visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sullivan attended State Fair last week.

The Universalist Aid held their first meeting of the season last Tuesday, P. M., at the church parlors. These meetings will be held every Tuesday.

William McGraph and Edward Duffey leave today for Orono, where they will attend the University of Maine.

Alfred Miker left Tuesday for Pittsburgh, where he will be employed by the Westing House.

Clinton Ellis attended State Fair, last week.

"The Man on the Box" will be presented at the Cheney Opera House tomorrow evening.

Mr. Wallace Moore is seriously ill again.

Mr. Fordyce Downs was in Lewiston last week.

Mr. Nahum Moore is confined to the house on account of illness.

Mrs. Wm. P. Hawley spent a few days in Lewiston last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Sheehy and daughter, Kathryn, returned last week from a three weeks' vacation spent in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bisbee and James Morse and wife attended State Fair last week.

Miss Elizabeth Douglass is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis Laxton of Virginia.

Mrs. Geo. Gates returned the first of the week from a nine weeks' visit spent in Alpena, Mich., and Toronto, Can.

Mrs. A. E. Hayes and son, Maxwell, returned to Rumford last week after a short visit with friends in Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McKenzie from Phillips spent a few days in town last week.

Miss Marie Bartlett is visiting Miss Rena Warner of Leeds Junction.

Miss Grace Mills and Miss Edith Flagg returned Saturday after a ten days trip to New York.

Miss Kathryn Brown of Westfield, Mass., returned last Wednesday. She will resume her position as instructor of music and drawing in the public schools.

Mr. Roy Briggs of Omaha, Nebraska, was the guest of Miss Arline Evans over Sunday.

Mr. Elmer Pettengill attended State Fair last week.

Miss Lottie Kneg returned home last Tuesday, having spent several days as the guest of Miss Margerie Cornish.

Miss Grace Hunt and Mr. Herbert Lothin were united in marriage by Rev. H. L. Haven last Wednesday evening, at 8:30. A supper was served. The couple will reside in Mexico.

A very interesting temperance lecture was held last Sunday evening at the Cheney Opera House. The speaker was John F. Cowen of Illinois. The band rendered many favorite selections. A good crowd was in attendance and the speaker's talk was interesting and convincing.

Mrs. Frank Newell of Lisbon was the guest of Mrs. Walter Berry one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Roberts and Miss Morrill spent Sunday at Mt. Zion.

Mrs. C. B. Hall of Naustle was in town a few days last week.

Peter Mitchell has accepted a position as submaster on the high school at Sebago Lake. Mr. Mitchell has been employed for the past two years as assistant civil engineer to the International Mill. His many friends were sorry to have him leave and wish him all success.

Albert Thibodeau is employed on the delivery team of the Rumford Steam Laundry.

Mr. Ira Butterfield was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Howe for a few days last week.

Mr. Howes of Westbrook came to town this week. He is to be appointed superintendent of the new Mechanics building.

Eddie Sullivan is the guest of friends in Winthrop.

C. L. Lovejoy, wife and daughters, returned last week from a short outing spent at the Lakes.

On Thursday and Friday of this week the Oxford Baptist Association will hold its 83rd annual convention at the Rumford Baptist church. The convention promises to be a helpful and interesting one and everyone is cordially invited.

Mr. Frank Martin has been the guest this week of his mother, Mrs. A. K. Martin.

Miss Lena Felt spent Sunday with friends at East Deering.

Mr. George Gates is enjoying a week's vacation from his duties at the I. P. Co.'s office.

Mrs. Ed. Schwimmer is working for Mrs. Oliver Pettengill during the millinery season.

Roeland Morrison was in Bangor the first of the week.

The Pythian Sisters will hold a special meeting this evening at 8:30 p. m. There will be an installation of officers.

A party of twenty young people enjoyed a corn roast last Monday evening on the shore of Swift River near Scott Richardson's place. On the way home the crowd were invited in to Mrs. Wm. Hanley's and singing was enjoyed. At a late hour the party left having spent a most enjoyable evening.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new high school building and it is hoped that it will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1st.

On Tuesday evening Sept. 12, occurred the marriage of Mr. Byron A. Evans of Rumford and Miss Geneva Winslow of Norway.

Miss Harriette Wheet is suffering of blood poisoning. Miss Harriette had the misfortune to get a splinter in her foot while playing on the beach at Worthley Pond and went in bathing directly after. As a result blood poisoning set in.

Many people attended the opening of Leon B. Reynolds' studio yesterday. Photography is a new line of work for him but he is showing good results and we are sure he will meet with success.

Mr. Lewis LaDuke and wife have moved out of the rent on the corner of Main Ave., and Penobscot St. They are now boarding on the Island.

Harold McMennamin is clerking in the Red Cross Pharmacy.

Mrs. Frank Cornell has recently been visiting friends in town.

The death of P. M. Edmonds, aged 84 years occurred Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Harlow on Swift River Road.

The new Mechanics Building will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1st. A three days fair will open this new building, the dates set for same are Nov. 1st and 3rd.

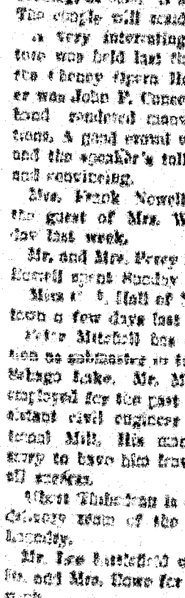
ATTACKS SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

A severe attack on school principal, Dan B. Allen, of Selvania, Ga., is here told by him. "For more than three years," he writes, "I suffered unbearable torture from rheumatism, liver and stomach trouble and diseased kidneys. All remedies failed till I used Electric Bitters, but four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me completely. Such results are common. They're fine for colds, chills, female complaints, kidney disorders, fullness, gas, for purifying the blood, etc. Try them. Only 50c at Chas. Fernald's, Nathan Reynolds' of Canton; H. J. Reynolds' of Hillsdale; C. A. Gardiner's of Bethel.

Our stock of sweaters is now complete 50c to $6.00

F. H. Noyes Co

'THINK IT OVER



Would the ablest business men in the country have a bank account if there was no advantage or convenience in it? Would they have been able to reach their present commanding position if they had spent half their time worrying about the safety of the money they had made?

THE RUMFORD NATIONAL BANK

invites you to open an account as they did. The same advantages they found in so doing will accrue to you if you accept the invitation.

THE RUMFORD NATIONAL BANK

RUMFORD, ME.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST.

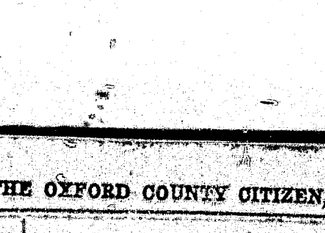
LIVE STOCK

WILL RAISE MORE SHEEP.

Maine Farmers to Co-operate For Upbuilding of Industry in New England.

What is believed to be a new stimulus in the agriculture of Maine is a recent action on the part of various progressive farmers and members of the Maine Sheep Breeders' association in promoting the sheep industry. During the last few years this branch of farming has been sadly neglected, but in the last six months hundreds of sheep have been imported from New York state. These have been full blooded breeds. E. E. Gifford, president of the Maine Sheep Breeders' association, declares that in two years from now the sheep husbandry will be the leading branch of farming in New England.

What the Maine Sheep Breeders' association is doing in promoting sheep husbandry interests all of the New England states. Mr. Gifford has made a tour of the various parts of the state, and he has found that farmers heretofore have neglected sheep husbandry because of the lax laws in regard to building fences and the dog problem. These two things have done



Good Specimen of Maine Sheep.

more to discourage this business than anything else. After learning these conditions Mr. Gifford began talking the matter over with various farmers and leading sheep growers in Maine until he has aroused them to action.

The law in Maine in regard to farmers building line fences goes only so far as to protect cattle and not sheep. The burden has fallen upon the farmer who wanted to keep sheep of building not only his own share of the fence, but his neighbor's share. This problem has been so formidable in many cases that the farmers have thought that it wasn't worth while to go into sheep growing.

The plan of the Sheep Breeders' association is to interest the farmers to raise sheep and cooperate in building fences together. This has worked out quite successfully in a great many cases, and the more farmers that they can interest the easier it has become for each one. Various members are working to have a law passed that line fences shall be built to protect sheep.

To overcome the dog problem various farmers and members of the association are making arrangements with various wire fence companies that the cheapest and yet most serviceable fence can be bought. This fence serves the purpose of not only protecting the sheep, but keeping out the dogs. At present only a few farmers buy the fence because it is high in price. But on investigation it has been found that it can be bought quite reasonably where a large number of farmers enter in and buy it together.

BLOATING IN CATTLE.

This Annoyance Can Become Very Serious, and Animals Should Have Instant Relief.

It is common for cattle to blat up somewhat when first turned on fresh pasture, especially clover. Sometimes they need attention and will die if it is not given at the right time. The trouble is not really very serious, however, and is not hard to treat.

Blating can often be prevented by the first plan by filling the cattle up with dry hay before they are turned into the green feed. They will not fill up so rapidly on the clover and will stand less chance of blating on the same principle it is good policy to have a straw pile in the pasture so that the cattle can get to it. They will often run to it and eat the dry straw when they feel the blating. This will relieve them materially.

If any animal is badly blated the only thing to do is to tap the rumen and let the gas out. This is not at all a serious operation. Every farmer should have a trocar and canula for such purposes, but in an emergency case the pocketknife will serve. A small opening at the highest point of the swelling, on the left side, will afford great relief to the animal immediately. There is little danger of missing the rumen, as it holds from forty to sixty gallons. Almost any point between the hip and last rib on the left side will hit it.

Many internal remedies have been advised for this trouble, but they are neither safe nor so convenient as simply tapping.

Colts in Growing Stage.

In order that a good horse may result, the colt should not only be given a good start in life, but should be kept in healthful and thrifty condition through the growing stage.

Qualifications of Pacers and Trotters.

In order that a horse may trot or pace he must have the physical conformation, adaption of the gait and a favorable condition of mental and nervous organization.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The tabular summary of general agricultural data for the United States, just completed by the Census Bureau, shows remarkable progress in values put upon farm land and property of all kinds. In striking contrast with the slow growth in the number and acreage of farms and the area of improved land during the ten years, from 1900 to 1910, is the enormous rise in the value of farm property. Farm land, exclusive of buildings, which were valued at $13,038,108,000 in 1900, had more than doubled before 1910, being then returned as having a value of $28,386,779,000—and increase of 117.4 per cent in the value of all farm lands. Farms have grown slightly smaller, averaging in 1910 138 acres against 146 in 1900. The average value per acre has grown from $19.81 to $39.69—an increase of 100.4 per cent.

President Taft's itinerary for his western swing, beginning September 16 and ending November 1 at the national capital, will traverse 15,000 miles, take him into twenty states and 115 cities, and will likely involve more than 200 speeches—hardly less than four or five a day.

Up to August 15 judgments were rendered in the courts on reports by the Agricultural Department in conformity with the food and drug act of Congress in 1,000 cases. An alphabetical list of these cases is published arranged under four heads—food, beverages, medicated soft drinks and drugs. Under the foods head it appears there have been most violations with respect to misbranding and adulteration in citrus fruits extracts, notably lemons, while eggs, milk and butter also figure largely. Many frauds are shown in tomato ketchups and in alleged olive oil. In beverages the judgments fall most upon coffee, waters, beer, wine, and whiskey. Offenders in drugs are very largely quack headache cures.

Representative John H. Small, of North Carolina, one of the Atlantic coast members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee made an interesting speech in the House the day of the adjournment of the extra session in which he spoke instructively on the intercoastal waterway problems. He took occasion to lay stress upon the importance of disseminating knowledge of waterway engagement subjects among the people saying. "We shall not have an ideal national policy until the American people shall be appropriately educated and a wise public opinion shall enforce its mandate upon Congress. Much has been done in this line of education. For about a decade a few agitators has been waged the effort of citizens to unify these with the Rivers and Harbors Congress has made a long stride forward in the way of inculcating wise views. Various conventions throughout the country have been organized to promote specific projects, and at the same time they have directed the attention of the public to the necessity and the wisdom of improved waterways. The people are gradually coming that the problem is not sectional but national, and that the people of the interior even when distant from waterways, receive an indirect but strong affection ample commercial.

LIQUID SUGAR.

Liquid sugar differs from molasses in much as the crystallized cane sugar it takes such valuable materials as perish juice, bone glucose and gums, which are not fit as the ordinary of the sugar used for domestic purposes.

FIRM FOUNDATION.

Nothing Can Undermine It in Bethel.

People are sometimes slow to recognize true merit, and they cannot be blamed, for so many have been fooled in the past. The experience of hundreds of Bethel residents, expressed publicly through newspapers and otherwise, places Doan's Kidney Pills on a firm foundation here.

W. Scott Robertson, Mason St., Bethel, says: "Some time ago I had an attack of backache which clung to me persistently. I had begun to look about for some remedy that would bring me relief and when a neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured a supply at Rowe's Drug Store. The contents of two boxes expelled the pains in my back and restored my kidneys to a normal condition. I am glad to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

The above statement was given July 28, 1908, and on July 21, 1911, Mr. Robertson added: "It willingly confirm my former statement in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. The cure then effected three years ago has proven permanent."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

F 21.

What Makes A Strong Bank?

1. Good Management.

Sixteen years of wonderful success speaks well for ours.

2. Capital and Surplus.

Because of our large Capital and Surplus, the United States Government deposits Three-Quarters of the Postal Savings Deposits of the Rumford postoffice with

RUMFORD FALLS TRUST CO.,

"A Roll of Honor Bank"

STANLEY BISBEE

Hardware and Builders' Material.

Gasoline.

Stanley Bisbee, Rumford.

V. A. LINNELL

Builders' Supplies.

DOORS, WINDOWS AND HOUSE FINISH, HARD WOOD FLOORING, N. C. PINE SHEATHING.

RUBBEROID ROOFING.

Mill work to order.

RUMFORD, ME.

THE WAITER AND THE TIPS.

"Tips? Yes, I'm against them," remarked a waiter to a Nassau street luncheon place. "What would you do if I gave you a nickel?" he asked as he gratefully pocketed a nickel. "Do you know what they pay me here? I'll bet you couldn't guess. I get 60 cents a day and two square meals, and out of that half dollar I have to give 10 cents to the 'bus' boy. It ain't right to make you give me a nickel every day, but if I don't get it from forty or fifty customers my wife and children will go hungry."—New York Tribune.

Our shoe department is a busy at present place just now. We are showing all the new shapes in both soft and stiff styles. Come and see the Fall lines.

F. H. Noyes Co

Silk on coats $1.00 and $1.00

F. H. Noyes Co

Coats coats $1.00 to $1.00.

F. H. Noyes Co

FRECKLED GIRLS.

I have just received a stock of WILSON'S FRECKLE CREAM made by WILSON SKIN DISEASE CO., Lexington, South Carolina. It is fragrant and harmless, and positively removes freckles, tan, and brown mask, blotches dark face spots, and will make half gone. You have my guarantee that it will take off your freckles and tan or I will pay back your money. Come in, see and try it. THE JAMS AND JARS and two at most are sufficient. I send them by mail, if desired. Price 50c.

TAYLOR ROWE

Bethel, Me

$21.00.

GRAY'S Business College and School of Shorthand and Typewriting

PORTLAND, MAINE

Send for Free Catalogue

ARTHUR FRANK L. GRAY

TIME TABLE.

MACKAY'S AUTO LINES

Second Season.

Leave Rumford for Bethel,	7:45 a. m.
Leave Bethel for Rumford,	10:45 a. m.
Leave Rumford for Bryant's Pond,	2:00 p. m.
Leave Bryant's Pond for Rumford,	4:15 p. m.

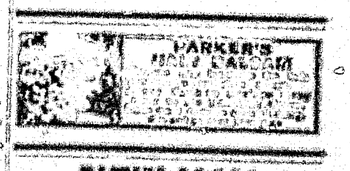
No regular car for Bryant's Pond mornings but special car will be sent with three or more persons at regular rates.

FARES

Rumford and Bethel,	$1.50
Rumford and Bryant's Pond,	$1.25

SUIT CASE CARRIED FREE. NO TRUNKS CARRIED.

Cars start from New York Store



NEW HAY WANTED

W. J. PRELPS,

Chamber of Commerce, Boston.

Reference Revere Trust Co.

HENNERY EGGS

We make a specialty of them.

SHIP US YOURS

We guarantee highest prices and prompt returns.

We also handle produce of all kinds.

Market quotations and shipping cards sent upon request.

References, any firm in our line in Boston, also the Revere Trust Co.

BRYANT & ORDWAY CO.

Commission Merchants and Receivers of General Produce.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET

BOSTON, MASS.

$144.00.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BLUE STORES

This Is The Collegian CLOTHES STORE.

We are the Exclusive Agents for

Adler's Collegian Clothes.

Our stock of suits and overcoats cannot be equalled by any house in this vicinity.

Let your fall suit, or overcoat bear the COLLEGIAN LABEL and you will wear the most satisfying garment you ever put on.

We have handled many makes in the past, but for style, fit, workmanship, and wearing qualities, Adler's Collegian Clothes surpass them all. They cost no more than ordinary makes.

F. H. NOYES CO.,

NORWAY SOUTH PARIS

Our CLEARANCE Sale

Is a success and still in progress.

We have More Bargains not before mentioned

. . . . Read, Come and be convinced

For Men

Men's Velour Calf Bluchers, medium high heel and high toe, the $4.00 grade for $2.98.

Men's Box Calf Bluchers, low heel and wide toe, regular price $4.00 now $2.98

Men's Patent Bluchers, medium heel and high toe, the $4.00 kind for $2.98.

Men's Patent Bluchers, wide toe, low heel, $4.00 grade for $2.98.

Men's Patent Button, narrow toe, $3.50 kind for $2.49.

Men's Russia Calf Oxfords, $4.00 grade now $2.98. $3.50 grade now $2.69.

Men's Calf Oxfords Comfortable, $4.00 kind for $2.98.

Men's Patent Button Oxfords, $4.00 kind now $3.98.

Men's Velour Calf Button Oxfords, $3.00 kind for $2.49, $3.00 grade for $2.98.

Men's Velour Calf Oxfords, $3.00 kind now $2.69, also many other lots of Men's Shoes at the same low prices.

For Women

We have the following lines at bargain prices—

Women's Calf Bluchers, the $3.00 grade now $2.98.

Women's Patent Bluchers, the $3.00 grade now $2.49.

Women's Vici Kid Bluchers, $3.00 grade now $2.98.

Women's Vici Kid Button, $3.00 grade now $2.98.

Women's Patent Button, the $3.00 grade now $2.49.

Women's Velour Calf Button, $3.00 grade now $2.49.

The above lines of $3.00 Boots, which we are selling for $2.98, are all our well known Evangeline, and the style is right, and it is not possible to buy better goods than these for $3.00 but the manufacturer is changing the patterns and lasts on the line and we have a large lot of them to close out for the extremely low price of $2.98.

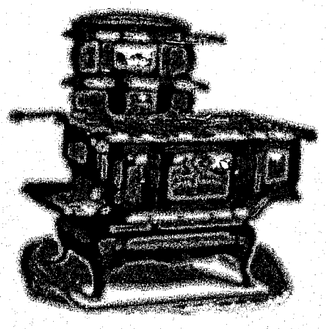
We also have a large lot of Oxfords and Pumps, the $3.00 grade for $2.98; $2.50 grade for $2.29 and $1.98, and many other lines that we are closing out at bargain prices. Come now while the assortment is large.

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.,

Opera House Block, NORWAY, MAINE.

Telephone 35-2

"KING KINEO RANGES"



$2.00 Down

and

$2.00 a Month

HOBBS' VARIETY STORE,

NORWAY, MAINE.

CONSERVATISM.

It is the characteristic of the clergy to be conservative. Perhaps it is because so many of them are called to preach before they have had any experience of life. Many a young man has had the experience of a friend who, by a sudden gift of eloquence, was called to preach before he had lived long enough to have grown up at all. [illegible]

SELF RESPECT.

It is a mistake to encourage girls to [illegible] with self respect. The old idea from a religious standpoint of what we are, the other from an entirely right notion of what something or [illegible] the body is. The one is responsible for the girl's [illegible] the other is false, and both cannot exist together. A man can respect himself [illegible] for good, and a good man does [illegible]

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

LITTLE CIVILITIES.

If, as the old saying has it, civility costs nothing, it certainly gains much both in the way of liking and of kindness; therefore, it seems a great pity that so many people dispense with it in small matters of daily life. There are no doubt, very few people who are actually and actively rude and uncivil, but there are, on the other hand, many who are, if we may use the term, passively impolite. They, do not, that is, commit a downright rudeness, but they omit a vast number of little civilities.

Men, perhaps, grumble the most but it is the women who really feel most the loss of little civilities, for every woman at heart loves to be thought of, looked after, and treated with care and consideration, and every woman also delights in the little attentions that make smooth and pleasant the pathway of life. She may not always, however, acknowledge this fact—will probably look upon it as a weakness to be hidden away from the sight of men, and to do this more effectually will try to be brusque, and even rough in her manner.

If it is manners that "maketh man," it is most certainly woman who both makes and mars men's manners, for there is no man however rough and uncouth in manner, who is not influenced, and to some degree softened, by contact with a courteous and gracious-mannered gentlewoman. This is no reason why, because they lead more active lives than did their mothers, and tread pathways untrodden by their sex before, that they should pretend to have neither liking nor acknowledgment for the small courtesies that have ever been accorded to their sex, and, it is to be hoped, for the sake of both sexes of the future, will be offered freely and accepted courteously.

* * *

A WASTE OF TIME.

The average girl has not the right idea of what it is to be accomplished. If we speak of one having an accomplishment, we wish to understand as meaning that the one spoken of has perfected some requirement. To be accomplished does not imply that we must sit at all the different grades of society. Young girls waste much valuable time in obtaining a fire-fly glow of knowledge of everything. Girls must, whether they have any talent or not, learn to play the piano; about after years of music is furnished them, dollars are paid out for instruction, hours are devoted to practice and how many are used in making good players! At any pleasant home gathering, at a concert or church service, how many girls in the community can play for the occasion? It is a truism that the average girl takes up piano-playing simply for the reason that she must know a little something of music—she must be able to use the popular melodies, but beyond this she has no ambition. Time is wasted in altering a beautiful art to dress of anything for all. In the same manner we find much valuable time wasted giving a little smattering of the languages, also some science, painting, needle-work and many other things that go to make their definition of accomplishments. Usually an accomplished girl can paint a little, play a little, embroider a little, but out of them can do well enough to earn money. This is one of the girl's great evil faults, that she does not devote sufficient time to make one thing perfectly. All young people should early learn to appreciate the great power in calling into exercise the will of appearance. Let the young people do that for which they have a talent and a liking, and let them do it thoroughly, and not be content with half doing anything.

* * *

EMBROIDERY SILK.

A professional embroiderer advises the use of a thread of green with all white embroidery silk that is used on any piece of work which will require much washing or cleaning. She says that in the hands of a clever needle-woman the green will not show and yet it will surely keep the white silk from turning yellow, as it is so apt to do after being laundered a few times.

No easy and good way to work dull color combinations is to put enough [illegible] with a piece of tapestry or other to soften the contrasts, then make a cluster of tassels, so which the fibers may be wound without any danger of tangling the most delicate and rare flosses and silks or silk embroidery. Dress out in the sun as possible and the natural brightness of flowers does not [illegible] fade. I put it a piece the piece, the embroidery silk done. Dress with a cut [illegible] and smooth [illegible] and press the right side, taking care not to run the iron over any part of the embroidery. This mode of ironing saves the work to stand up in a way quite unnecessary to the [illegible] appearance, while to iron any piece when done gives the necessary [illegible] without the use of starch.—Exchange.

* * *

WET UMBRELLAS.

A wet umbrella should never be put [illegible] and down to dry, neither should it be left open for the same purpose. Make it well, loosely close it and stand handle down, where the water will run off.

Never cut a pencil or worksafe [illegible] when putting away, but without a tip or cover it may leave the lead to be scrambled.

Headaches and Their Treatment.

In treating a headache, there is one [illegible] rule to follow:—Never use any medicine containing acetanilid or similar coal-tar derivatives without the advice of your physician. They may give temporary relief, but they almost never reach the cause of the trouble and are likely to weaken the heart. The most common form of headache, frequently called sick headache, arising from a disordered stomach, may be avoided by care in the choice of food. Shun pastry, candy and rich food, take time to eat, chew your food thoroughly and keep your bowels in good condition by using one-half to one teaspoonful of L. F. Atwood's Medicine after each meal. This old reliable remedy has been a perfect blessing to thousands for sixty years. Get a bottle today, and prove it for yourself. Any dealer has it for thirty-five cents, or we mail a free sample on request. L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

JARRED THE BANK.

Being Some Instances of Sensational Plays That Have Been Made at Monte Carlo.

The big players have never succeeded in carrying away very much money from Monte Carlo. In 1905 a London newspaper published a story to the effect that an American from Chicago had won 500,000 francs there in one day and had taken the money home with him, but his name was not given. In the early nineties the sensation at Monte Carlo one season was the play of a Chicago youth of twenty-one, named Harry Rosenfeld, who made something like 500,000 francs in a week, playing during the day, but lost most of it at baccarat at night after the casino had closed.

The late David Christie Murray used to tell a story of a sensational play at Monte Carlo that he witnessed himself. "It was my fortune," he said, "to be in the casino on a Sunday night in 1900 when a French nobleman bearing a historic name entered the room with a fancy to play on No. 8. He was followed by a valet who was marked 'pugilist' from head to heel and carried a cash box which proved to be full of 1,000 franc notes. 'Numero huit,' said M. le Duc, 'et maximum par tout.' He was known, and his challenge was accepted before the cash box was opened. No. 8 turned up three times running. M. le Duc netted three times seventeen times 6,000 francs in about three minutes, and the bank was closed. What brought his historic dukeship there in the nick of time for that trifold piece of luck nobody can tell. He did not want the money, for he had just married a few odd millions, and he did not seem to care whether he lost or won, but stood impassive as a red Indian through the few minutes of that stupendous game. It was within a quarter of an hour of closing time, and there were not many people present, but the salle went mad."

The two biggest winners at Monte Carlo of recent years to figure prominently in the newspapers are Charles Wells, a Londoner, who won 750,000 francs in a few weeks and lost it back and considerable more, and a Yorkshire mechanic named Jaggers, who won 3,000,000 francs on a system and was rapidly losing it back by the same system when he had sense enough to quit the game. He got away with considerably more than 1,000,000 francs.—Frank Marshall White in Harper's Weekly.

Their Last Hope Gone.

When the minister praised the raspberry jam at Mrs. Green's bountiful Saturday night supper he could not imagine why Angie and Hermie, the twins, raised at him so reproachfully. "Don't you like raspberry jam, my little man?" he asked Hermie.

"Yes, sir, I do, and Angie does," said Hermie in distinctly resentful tones, "and mother told us that she was afraid the last she made wasn't quite up to the mark and if you didn't praise it Angie and I would have it for luncheon on our head, for Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Shedd never call a word when they eat it and you've made the third. But now she'll use it for the church socialies." And Hermie looked gloomily at his twin, who returned the look in kind.—Youth's Companion.

Catherine Parr.

Catherine Parr, the sixth wife of the much married Henry VIII., owed more to her intellectual than to her personal charms. She was not good looking, but had a pleasant face and a world of tact. So skillfully did she manage her troublesome husband as actually to turn the earliest sense of the most trusted of his own officials. Once an order was made out for her arrest on a charge of heresy, but she got news of the matter and an elderly flattered and soothed Henry so to effect a complete reconciliation, and when the officers came to serve the order he drove them out with curses and threats.

FOUNDATION OF THE SILO.

Substantial Ones Can Be Built From Farm Materials by Farm Labor.

The foundation for a silo may be simple or extensive, according to the wishes or size of the pocketbook of the builder. The foundation illustrated by the cuts in this article is of concrete, and a better foundation cannot be built. The sample general plan, however, will suffice for the building of a stone foundation which will be equal to the concrete. The stone may be had on the farm, and, if so, the stone will make a cheaper construction.

If building a stone foundation, work off ground as shown by Fig. A and follow Fig. B in digging the trench. Fill trench with broken or whole rock to four or five inches of ground surface. Then begin laying a stone wall. Use a rich cement mortar. Extend stone above ground far enough to prevent accumulation of dirt and manure around end of staves, setting on foundations. When marking off ground drive a stake in the center of the spot located for the silo. The top of this stake should be level with the desired height of foundation. Spike a board or bar, having a length of a little more than one-half the diameter of the silo, on this stake, then nail on two cleats with points one foot apart, as in Fig. A. This will serve as a guide in marking off a line on the ground where the foundation wall is to be built.

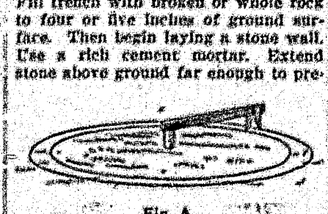


Fig. A.

Dig out the earth, as in Fig. B, to the desired depth you wish the foundation wall. This should be twelve to eighteen inches deep in order to secure a good footing. Pack this ditch full of concrete (a good mixture can be made by using one part of portland cement, three parts sand and one part broken rock, or another mixture is one part cement and four parts sand) to the level of the ground; then drive short stakes about outside and inside edge of wall and bend half inch boards around, making form, as in Fig. C.

Be sure to get the surface of foundation level or the silo will not go up straight. This is important.

It is a good plan to set four bolts in foundation wall, as shown in Fig. C.

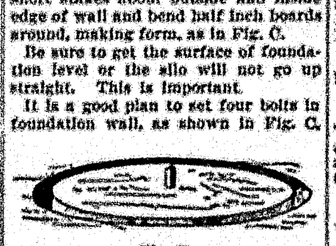


Fig. B.

about four inches from outside, which can be used for anchoring down the bottom of the silo and prevent it from skidding off the foundation in heavy winds.

It is not necessary to put a cement bottom in a silo. The ensilage will keep quite as well resting on the earth.

Scratch a line around the top surface of the foundation, which indicates the diameter of the silo, and the place where the ends of the staves will rest.

A silo should be located with the aim in view to reduce the work of feeding to a minimum. North side of barn is preferred.

An ensilage is fed principally during the winter season, when the stock is in the barn or under cover, it is best

Fig. C.

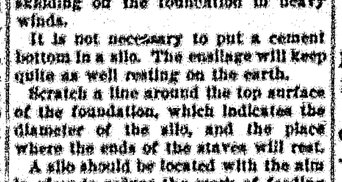
to locate the silo adjacent to the barn, with the door or opening facing toward the barn, so that the delivery chute will connect with the feed alley.

If the silo is designed to feed stock in sheds away from barn, an opening may be made at bottom of delivery chute, where ensilage can be easily taken out.

It is sometimes desired to increase the capacity of the silo by extending it a few feet into the ground.

If this is done proceed as instructed in building foundation and excavate the desired depth. Three to four feet in the ground is plenty deep for convenience. This silage must be thrown out the lower door, and a lift of three to four feet is as much as convenience will permit. A foot of depth on a silo of sixteen feet in diameter will store approximately five tons of ensilage in the silo bottom.

FARM NOTES



Flies are a great nuisance, and protection should be afforded cattle against them. Wherever possible stables should be screened and the animals protected from flies. This will save feed and pay the added investment.

Rye makes good winter and early spring grazing, and liberal acreage should be planted to this crop. It is also a good cover crop and affords ample protection against the loss of nitrates in the soil. Plant rye for grazing and for winter cover.

Johnson grass hay is an excellent forage, and those who have plenty of it this year will not find the effect of a short crop so disastrous. Johnson grass ought to have more friends than enemies, and this will be the case when farmers learn more about it.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

IN EFFECT JUNE 28, 1911.

Trains leave Rumford at 5:20 a. m., 8:25 a. m., 2:25 p. m., week days; 5:10 a. m., 4:55 p. m. Sundays, for Lewiston Portland and Boston. 10:55 a. m., 4:25 p. m. week days, 10:25 a. m. Sundays for Oquossoc.

Trains arrive in Rumford at 10:45 a. m., 4:15 and 7:45 p. m. week days, and 10:15 a. m., and 9:10 p. m. Sundays from Lewiston, Portland and Boston.

At 8:15 a. m., 2:15 p. m., and on Sundays at 4:45 p. m. from Oquossoc.

H. D. WALDRON, General Passenger Agt.

MORRIS McDONALD, Vice-President & General Mgr.

Portland, Maine.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Current Time Table.

Effective May 7 1911.

WEST BOUND.

Stations.	No. 3 Daily	No. 5 Ex. Sun.	No. 1 Daily
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Berlin,	11.43	5.37	11.45
Gorham,	11.38	5.20	11.30
West Bethel,	10.10	4.35	10.50
BETHEL,	10.42	4.27	10.41
Locke's Mills,	10.30	4.18	10.31
Bryant's Pond,	10.22	4.08	10.21
South Paris,	9.50	3.35	9.50
Lewiston,	8.50	2.25	8.45
Portland,	8.00	1.30	8.00

EAST BOUND.

Stations.	No. 4 Daily	No. 6 Ex. Sun.	No. 2 Daily
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Berlin,	3.15	8.05	2.30
Gorham,	3.30	8.20	2.43
West Bethel,	4.05	8.51	3.15
BETHEL,	4.15	9.01	3.22
Locke's Mills,		9.11	3.32
Bryant's Pond,	4.38	9.0	3.35
South Paris	5.08	9.50	4.05
Lewiston, arrive	6.05	10.55	5.00
Portland,	7.00	11.45	5.45

Cafe Parlor Car daily on trains 2 and 3 between Portland and Montreal.

Trains No. 5 and 6 are local between Portland and Island Pond, while trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are through trains from Portland to Chicago carrying sleeping cars for all Western Points.

One way and return TICKETS to the West and Pacific Coast on sale at all times.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Leave Montreal Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.30 P. M. for the West.

SUNDAY EXCURSION

Berlin and Gorham, each Sunday.

Leave 11:12 a. m. Due back, 3:05 p. m

RATES,

Gorham—Berlin, 55cts.

NO BAGGAGE.

Sunday Seaside Excursion,

June 25th—Sept. 3rd.

Each Sunday.

Leave 6.53 a. m. Due back 8.30 p. m.

RATES,

Portland, $1.25

So. Harpswell, $1.75

Old Orchard, $1.65

Rumford, $2.00

Oquossoc, $2.50

Rates to intermediate stations in proportion.

NO BAGGAGE.

For fares, time tables, maps and reliable information, write

F. F. FURBINGTON, Agent, G. T. Ry., Bethel, Me.

Hyde, Shuler Co.

BOSTON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

APPLES

BUTTER AND EGGS

POTATOES

DRESSED LAMBS AND CALVES

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY

Mules in China.

Draft mules in China weigh from 850 to 1,000 pounds and cost $60 to $80 gold.

Tall Wheat.

In South Australia some of the wheat grown is 6 ft and a half feet high.

The Kind Neighbors.

"Do you tell your wife all you do while she's away?" "No; the neighbors attend to that."—Houston Post.

Though Very Dry.

"How was the ceremony?"

"Remarkably well preserved considering its age."—Life.

DIXFIELD ITE

The Happenings of th as gathered by the Reporter.

Mrs. Mary Kilgore who h long and patient sufferer wit passed away at her home he at the age of 88 years. She in North Newry and was a the Methodist Church there, the widow of the late E. whose death occurred in 1878 they moved to this place and death of her husband, Mr had lived with her daughter band, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W have tenderly cared for he her great affliction. Besides ter she leaves one brother, D ter. She was a member of Leaf Grange. She will be sad by all who knew her, for s she was able she was always gave help where it was nee funeral service was held at Wednesday at 1 o'clock, Rev Curtis officiating. Interment wood Cemetery. The floral were many and beautiful. T and family have the heartfelt of their many friends.

Rev. Frank Billington an from Abington, Mass., were recently visiting relatives.

Mrs. Sydney Draper and ch Westwood, Mass., who were c by the death of Mrs. Draper's in law, A. H. Stockbridge hav ed to their home.

Charlie Waite and sister, Mr from Massachusetts were gues atives in town recently.

The entertainment given a Opera House Tuesday evening ion Wilson was much enjoyed

John Holland, wife and two of South Rumford were gues parents, J. M. Holland and week.

Quite a number from here State fair.

J. B. Davis and wife visit daughter Mrs. Robert Dill at last week.

Archer Kidder has accepted tion in the Farmington Chroni ing office and will move his fam soon.

Frank Collins of Farming moved into one of the new cot Mill st.

L. A. Wentworth is quite ill writing.

Mrs. Jane Waite who has be some time is no better. Mr Kidder from Peru is caring fo

Mrs. E. L. Hammons called on in West Peru Friday.

Grace Brown went to Portlan returning the same night.

Mr. Proctor who has been the summer at Weld has return is working at the Dixfield Hous

Bertha Guild is doing table Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchin visiting relatives in Farmingt

Several from here attended of Sherbrooke, P. Q., last week.

Delvera Brown of Weld is at the home of her nephew Fran and wife.

Mrs. Archer Kidder was in t ton Saturday.

The village schools began Sept. 12.

Mrs. Ada E. Murch is visiti tives at Berry Mills this week

H. C. Howard and family of were guests of Mr. Howard's Mrs. E. W. Billington last wee

Lee Dillingham, his cousin Dillingham of Lawrence, Mas Boston, Charles Forbes of Wel are camping at the Lakes t Locke.

A Mrs Judkins and Mrs. Nor were united in marriage at Wil Rev. H. L. Tracy.

Charles Towle of Rumford of Dixfield has bought the h business of the late A. H. Stoc and has taken possession.

Chas. Partington and wife le ay to Mexico.

George Hobbel who returned t in Mass., Monday of last we takes suddenly ill of appe He was taken to a hospital in Gold Mine, where he underwe great operation. It was found entirely over his liver. Walter brother-in-law of the above w for Mr. Waters went Thursd his last report was that his co were favorable for a recovery.

A very enjoyable day was Thursday at Camp Argay the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howa which is so pleasantly situated the pines near the shore of River. Nearly forty members Friends Aid Society and their for a social time and picnic served in the grove. Among present were friends from N Bethel, Hartford, Wilton, and The day was greatly enjoyed.

A rehearsal of work of the Chapter, O. E. S. will be held Masonic Hall Thursday evening tember 14th. All members are ed to be present.

DIXFIELD ITEMS.

The Happenings of the Week as gathered by the Citizen Reporter.

Mrs. Mary Kilgore who had been a long and patient sufferer with a cancer passed away at her home here Sept. 3, at the age of 88 years. She was born in North Newry and was a member of the Methodist Church there. She was the widow of the late E. P. Kilgore whose death occurred in 1878. In 1865 they moved to this place and since the death of her husband, Mrs. Kilgore had lived with her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Widber who have tenderly cared for her through her great affliction. Besides her daughter she leaves one brother, Daniel Widber. She was a member of Mt. Sugar Loaf Grange. She will be sadly missed by all who knew her, for as long as she was able she was always ready to give help where it was needed. The funeral service was held at the house Wednesday at 1 o'clock, Rev. G. Paul Curtis officiating. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends.

Rev. Frank Billington and family from Abington, Mass., were in town recently visiting relatives.

Mrs. Sydney Draper and children of Westwood, Mass., who were called here by the death of Mrs. Draper's brother-in-law, A. H. Stockbridge have returned to their home.

Charlie Waite and sister, Mrs. Harlow from Massachusetts were guests of relatives in town recently.

The entertainment given at Tuscan Opera House Tuesday evening by Marion Wilson was much enjoyed by all.

John Holland, wife and two children of South Rumford were guests of his parents, J. M. Holland and wife last week.

Quite a number from here attended State fair.

J. B. Davis and wife visited their daughter Mrs. Robert Dill at Rangeley last week.

Archer Kidder has accepted a position in the Farmington Chronicle printing office and will move his family there soon.

Frank Collins of Farmington has moved into one of the new cottages on Mill st.

L. A. Wentworth is quite ill at this writing.

Mrs. Jane Waite who has been ill for some time is no better. Mrs. Chas. Kidder from Peru is caring for her.

Mrs. S. L. Hammons called on friends in West Peru Friday.

Grace Brown went to Portland Friday returning the same night.

Mr. Proctor who has been spending the summer at Weld has returned and is working at the Dixfield House.

Bertha Guild is doing table at Hotel Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson are visiting relatives in Farmington.

Several from here attended the fair at Sherbrooke, P. Q., last week.

Hebron Brown of Weld is a guest at the home of her nephew Frank Brown and wife.

Mrs. Archer Kidder was in Farmington Saturday.

The village schools began Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Mrs. Ada E. March is visiting relatives at Berry Mills this week.

H. C. Howard and family of Wilton were guests of Mr. Howard's sister, Mrs. E. W. Billington last week.

Lee Dillingham, his cousin Robert Dillingham of Lawrence, Mass., Geo. Bates, Charles Fowler and Wal Gulliver are camping at the Lakes for two weeks.

A lion Judkins and Mrs. Flora Sweet were united in the bonds of Wedlock Aug. 16, by Rev. H. L. Tracy.

Charles Towle of Bradford formerly of Dixfield has bought the hardware business of the late A. H. Stockbridge and has taken possession.

Chas. Partington and wife have gone to Mexico.

George Hallet who returned to school in Mass., Monday of last week was taken suddenly ill of appendicitis. He was taken to a hospital in Spring field, Mass., where he underwent a surgical operation. It was found to be a serious case and George Wallace, his mother in law of this place was sent for. Mr. Wallace went Thursday and the last report was that his conditions were favorable for a recovery.

A very enjoyable day was spent Thursday at Camp Hygeo the summer home of Mr. and Mrs Howe Yetter which is so pleasantly situated among the pines near the shore of Webb's River. Nearly forty members of the Ladies Aid Society and friends met for a social time and picnic dinner served in the grove. Among those present were friends from Roxbury, Boston, Rumford, Wilton, and Mexico. The day was greatly enjoyed by all.

A rehearsal of work of the Mentor Chapter, O. E. S. will be held at the Masonic Hall Thursday evening, September 14th. All members are requested to be present.

CANTON HAPPENINGS

As Observed and Told by the Citizen Reporter.

Hazel Hutchinson is teaching school at Byron.

The Universalist Circles met at the hotel parlors Thursday. On Sept. 28, the Circle will serve a harvest supper to the public at the Grange Hall.

Josephine Strout has been quite ill.

Maurice Hathaway and daughter Elizabeth of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Arthur Hathaway and children of Melrose Highlands, Mass., have been visiting Mrs. A. S. Hathaway.

Mrs. Frank Smith of Lynn, Mass., is a guest of L. B. Smith and wife.

H. E. Benton and family have returned to Connecticut.

Rev. Mr. Tillinghast called on friends in town Thursday.

Dorothy Smith has returned to her home in Mount Vernon.

Mrs. C. W. Walker is improving in health since her recent severe illness.

Aaron Jackson and daughters, Mrs. Charles Hines and Mrs. Abbie Hines have been enjoying an outing at Old Orchard and Peak's Island.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Russell, Jr., have moved into the rent of Miss Louise Staples on High St.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Oldham have been visiting at So. Paris and attending the Oxford Co. fair.

Miss Minnie Swasey is with her sister, Mrs. Payson Smith at Peak's Island.

Miss Mary Brymer of Lewiston has been a guest of Miss Lila Gilbert who is spending her vacation at her home.

Clarence Mitchell and family visited at Augusta Sunday, making the trip by auto.

Mrs. L. W. Smith has been visiting at Houghton.

Mrs. Elbene Goding attended quarterly meeting at West Peru last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bicknell were at Old Orchard last week to attend the auto races.

B. E. Patterson and family enjoyed a picnic on the summit of Bear Mountain Sunday.

Chas. Woodsum of Hellaton, Mass., is a guest of Mrs. S. B. Ellis and family and Miss Louise Staples.

Corn roasts are the order of the day.

Mrs. Dora Chase is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thompson and family.

Miss Ella Walker will teach in Rumford this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Towle spent Sunday with W. A. Lucas and wife. Mr. Towle has purchased the hardware business of the late Almon Stockbridge at Dixfield.

The village schools began Monday with new teachers in some departments. Stanley Rockwood of Auburn has charge of the High School, Miss Edith Bradford of Auburn of the grammar, Miss Annie Seavey of the intermediate and Miss Josephine Cole of the primary. Miss Sadie Ingersoll will teach in the Wyman district when the new school house is completed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ray while driving from their farm to Canton village Sunday met with an accident going down a hill, the harness breaking and allowing the carriage to run into them. Fortunately slower speeds were maintained.

The village school teachers are boarding with Miss Elbene Goding and daughter.

Forrest Adkins who left town five years ago has been visiting his sisters in Canton.

Chas. Woodsum and Miss Louise Staples have been guests of Edward Bradford and family at Minot.

Mrs. Emma Small who fell and broke her hip some months ago is now able to get about the house with the assistance of one cane. She is deeply grateful for the kindnesses shown her by friends and neighbors during her affliction.

Will Kidder is enjoying a vacation of two weeks at the lakes. His wife is visiting friends in Portland during the absence.

WEST PARIS.

Mrs. Hezekiah Farrar who has been very ill for a few days past is reported improving.

News has been received by Frank S. Farnum of the accidental drowning of his nephew, Frank Hook at Savannah, Georgia.

Mrs. Mamie E. Benson of Portland is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Elisha Emery.

Mrs. Levi Shedd attended the State fair, also visited friends in Lewiston last week.

A good number of people attended the State fair some taking the opportunity for an auto ride, others going on the cars.

Mrs. F. S. Farnum has returned from market with her usual well selected stock of fall millinery.

The Misses Laura and Alice Barden, Miss Cora Day and Herbert Richardson left Monday morning to attend the fall term of Hebron Academy.

Merton Hammon, Wirt McKenney, and Ivan Tuell arrived here from Walpole, Mass., Saturday forenoon.

Mrs. Will Emery and family have returned and are occupying their house. The family have been spending the summer at Crystal, N. H., where Mr. Emery has work. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnson who have occupied the house during their absence have moved into the upstairs rent in H. W. Dunham's house.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen and two children of Portland, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Andrews, Mark Allen, wife and son, also Mrs. Allen's brother, of Bryant's Pond were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Mann.

The district meeting of the Womans Universalist Mission Circle will be held at the Universalist Church, Thursday, Sept. 21. Rev. Eleanor Forbes of Gray will be one of the speakers. The meeting will be public and a cordial invitation is extended to all interested friends to attend.

The Murray Stock Co. were here three evenings last week and played to a full house each evening. Pete Murray is a favorite actor with the people of this vicinity.

Mrs. Isabella J. Chandler of Roxbury, Mass., was in town Monday. She was the guest of her brother, C. S. Bacon and other friends.

CINNAMON TREE BARK.

Two Harvests a Year of This Useful Spice Found on the Island of Ceylon.

The cinnamon tree grows to a height of from twenty to thirty feet and is sometimes eighteen inches in thickness. The leaves are from four to six inches in length, oval shaped and marked with three principal nerves. They taste very much like cloves. Cinnamon flowers are of a beautiful silky gray on the outside and a light yellow on the inside. The fruit is a small acorn shaped drupe, and when ripe it is quite brown.

It is, however, the bark of the cinnamon tree that makes it valuable. The finest comes from the island of Ceylon, where they have two seasons of cinnamon harvest. The first season begins in April and the last in November. The branches of three to five years' growth are cut down, and the epidermis is carefully scraped away. Then the bark is ripped up lengthwise with a knife and gradually loosened until it may be easily removed.

The slips of bark are then placed in the sun to dry, and as they dry they curl up into quills. The next thing is to examine and arrange the cinnamon according to its quality. The persons whose work it is to examine the cinnamon are obliged for this purpose to taste and chew it, although in a short time it produces a very painful effect on their mouths and tongues.

As the cinnamon quills are examined the smaller ones are inserted into the larger, and the whole is then tied up in bundles weighing about eighty-eight pounds each.

In Ceylon the oil of cinnamon is usually prepared by grinding the coarser pieces of bark, soaking this powder in sea water for two or three days and then distilling. Two oils pass over, one lighter, the other heavier, than water.

Save Your Children Suffering

It lies within the power of every mother to save her children suffering. The little life so often looked upon as *necessary* evils in child life may be almost wholly avoided. Instead of being languid, pale, undeveloped and unhealthy, children may be robust—round as little nuts from top to toe, with cool nerves, strong stomachs and hard muscles. Mothers! *This is true,* and it lies within *your power* to bring it about.

DR. TRUE'S ELIXIR

The Family Laxative and Worm Medicine

Just what a parent or guardian wants in medicine. It regulates the bowels, aids digestion, prevents sickness and keeps the little ones healthy. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Mothers! Let Dr. True's Elixir and your children grow strong. At your dealer's, if not, send direct to us.

35c. 50c. $1.00.

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

THE FRUGAL DUTCH.

Economical In Their Use of the Daily Papers.

ONE JOURNAL READ BY MANY

A Number of Families Will Subscribe For a Single Paper, Which Goes the Rounds—Some Thrifty Souls Will Only Rent Their Newspapers.

One thing visitors to Holland notice, and that is that no one on the streets or in the cars is seen reading a newspaper. Papers are not sold or hawked as they are in England and America. It is only when extremely important events take place and the papers print special "bulletins" that these are sometimes bought in the street. Usually the people content themselves by reading these same bulletins when they are displayed in the windows of cigar shops, booksellers' shops or at the offices of the newspapers, for the Dutch people economize in their reading matter. Many curious ways have been devised to reconcile economy with a plentiful supply of news and information.

Two, three or more families will combine to subscribe for one paper, which is then read by each in turn. The one who gets it first pays a little more than the later readers, and each may keep it for a stipulated time—an hour or perhaps two or three hours or half a day. In this way it is generally only the "head of the house" who gathers in any information. He monopolizes the paper as soon as it comes and keeps it as long as he can. The other members of the family then go without news or are only enriched by the crumbs of knowledge that now and then drop from the lips of paterfamilias.

Most of the daily papers in Holland are issued in the evening, but some of the more important ones publish morning editions as well. To subscribe for more than one paper is considered a terrible extravagance, and even a "whole" subscription for one family alone is looked upon as a luxury. At the clubs and the "coffee houses," the Dutch equivalent of the American saloon, there are always newspapers in profusion, and very many men do all their reading there and so save the subscription fees, for they don't count the cost of what they imbibe.

Many cigar shops and sometimes other stores have what they call "depots" of newspapers, and there you can also "rent" a paper and take it home with you for a certain length of time for very little money indeed.

But the longing for information of the average Dutchman of the middle classes extends far beyond the daily papers. He wishes to know all about his neighbors far and near, and at the same time he wants to keep up his knowledge of the languages learned at school. For these purposes reading societies are formed either among friends or people living in the same neighborhood, or perhaps all the officers of a certain regiment will combine, then a committee will be selected from among the members on which will devolve the task of selecting suitable weekly papers or monthly magazines in English, French, German and Dutch and to circulate these among the members of the society. These books and papers are sent round in large portfolios either once or twice a week, as may have been agreed upon. So these joining such a society can read all the best English, American, German and Dutch periodicals at a slight cost.

Of course you don't always get the magazines as soon as they come out. This is carefully regulated according to the size of your contribution, and many people read their Christmas stories in June! Still, it keeps up an interest in the world at large and helps to keep fresh in the mind all that has been learned in youth.

If the head of the house gets most of the daily papers it is with the result that the other members of the household have their leanings. They can read them while father is at his interval or at his office. Sometimes an enterprising bookseller starts one or more circulating portfolios in his neighborhood, and this is managed on the same lines as the private reading societies.

At the end of the year the old periodicals and books that have been the round of all the subscribers are sold by auction among the members of the association.

People visiting Holland are often surprised to find how well nearly every one in the country speaks foreign languages and how much he knows of the literature of other lands. If we take the above facts into consideration it will no longer seem so astonishing.—W. J. L. Kidd in Chicago News.

The Right Flavor.

The oxen had belonged to an old sea captain, and their new owner was unable to back the animals round in a narrow street despite all efforts with voice and ox goad.

The old captain appeared on the scene. "Hard aground, are ye?" he called. Then, seizing the ox goad, he raised the old boat steerer's cry. "Starn all!" The huge hulks slowly backed at the familiar call. "Tar-board all!" The beasts swayed sideways, turned to the right, and the thing was done.—Success Magazine.

Every day we omit discover some truth we should have known.—John Ruskin.

RIDING THE BILLOWS.

A Few Pointed Suggestions For Ocean Travelers to Be Heeded Both on Deck and Below.

Do not interfere with the captain in the performance of his duties or offer suggestions in navigation based upon your own experience in running a catboat on Lake Mohonk. There are few captains now in the transatlantic service who have not crossed the ocean several times, and we know of none who has acquired his knowledge of the sea in a correspondence school.

If the lady with golden hair seated in the steamer chair next to yours inadvertently puts her head on your shoulder and groans do not rudely remove it, but whistle a soft lullaby, as if you did not notice the act. Bear in mind that two heads are better than one. The lullaby may put her to sleep, when her curls may be gently removed to her own sofa pillow. Should you desire to go below before she goes to sleep send the deck steward after her husband and ask him to remove them himself.

If in the midst of your dinner you feel a sudden emotional qualm arising within you rise with it as nearly simultaneously as possible and hasten from the saloon, taking care in your flight to stick to the aisles between the tables and not go leaping from table to table like a frightened antelope toward the exit. This latter course would cause considerable confusion in the dining room, and in your haste you might inadvertently trip over another passenger's welsh rabbit, which is not considered good form in polished circles either on the land or on the sea.

If on your way to the upper deck you find the staircases blocked by others hastening upward like yourself do not step upon them in your mad flight upward, but slide down the banisters to the lower deck, which you will find just as well adapted to your needs as the upper. Any deck is good in a qualm.—John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Weekly.

POWER OF A WORD.

Why France Changed the Name of the "Life Saving Belt."

A vivid illustration of the power of mere words over human beings was once brought to the attention of French people by Francisque Sarcey.

After the wreck of the Bourgogne many passengers were found floating drowned with life preservers on. These life preservers were fastened upon the bodies, but round the middle instead of under the arms, and the greater weight of the upper part of the body had tipped the head under water and the person of course was inevitably drowned.

Now it appears that the greater number of the persons so drowned were French. The French term for life preserver is ceinture de sauvetage, or "life saving belt." This word ceinture suggests to the mind in its moments of disorder and unreadiness, such as a great catastrophe brings, the idea of putting on a belt, and as a belt is put round the waist and nowhere else the frightened person instinctively adjusts the life preserver close about the hips.

The result is that as soon as the person so provided falls into the water his body tips over, with the heavier part downward, and the head is plunged beneath the surface.

The word "belt," therefore, was the cause of the loss of many lives in the Bourgogne disaster. Sarcey accordingly proposed to counteract the fatal effect of the French word by renaming the article and calling it a brassiere, which has a kind of waist, and by bringing the word brassiere, or arm, to mind to teach people to put a life preserver on just underneath the arms.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Cooling of the Worlds.

All bodies in space are gradually approaching frigidity. When a rubber capless ball is taken out of a furnace and suspended to the air it parts with its heat and keeps on parting with it until it finally reaches the temperature surrounding it. And what happens to the common ball is happening to the sun. The sun is steadily losing its heat and contracting, and the same is true of the planets and of every other body in space. Just as the arctic circle is ever encroaching upon the temperate and equatorial regions, so the final chill is steadily advancing upon the warmth everywhere.—New York American.

A Modest Poet.

There is a story told of a French poet who inquired of a friend and flatterer what he thought of his last work. "I have arrived at the fifteenth canto," he replied with authoress, "and think there is nothing more beautiful and harmonious in the language."

"Pardon me, there is one thing," said the poet.

"Ah, perhaps you mean Chateaubriand's 'Atala?'"

"Certainly not! I mean my sixteenth canto."

Testing Her.

"How would you feel, Clarice, if you and I were sailing down the stream of life together far away from here?"

"How far, George?"

"Oh, far, far away!"

"I'd be so terribly homesick for mother!"

And from that night this young man ceased his visits.—Judge's Library.

Success is not in an endeavor to do a great thing, but in repeated endeavors to do greater things.—Henry F. Cope.

WEANING PIGS.

If Correct Diet Is Given Them It Can Be Done After Two Months Without Danger.

The weaning of a litter of pigs is not a difficult task if they have been fed correctly from the beginning. If a nutritious feed has been provided that can be eaten and digested readily by the small pigs they can be removed from the mother after two months without any noticeable inconvenience.

This is an important point—in fact, a critical period in the life of a pig, since the idea should be to make the pig grow as fast as possible right from the start. A sudden departure from the normal ration will be noticed, especially by suckling pigs, and they will be stunted accordingly. Aim to keep them growing from birth until maturity without a break in their daily gains.

If warm skimmilk can be provided the pigs will soon learn to go to the trough with the mother and drink with her. The skimmilk should be supplemented with wheat middlings, ground corn, oats, rye or tankage. All of these foods are good, and local conditions will determine which should be used. Provide green pasture at all times for the brood sow, for it is highly important. Coarse, bulky feed should not be given to a sow and her litter during this stage of growth. Most of the feed should be in a concentrated form and easily digested.

In carrying out the feeding directions given a creep or separate inclosure should be provided in one corner of the lot or pasture to which the sow can not have access. Leave a space below the bottom board, through which the pigs may go and have an equal chance with each other. By providing this inclosure at the start the pigs learn to eat early in life, and they may be weaned when eight weeks old and the sow bred again for a second litter of pigs.

If this method is used the change of rations and separation from the mother will scarcely be noticed by the young pigs if they are properly fed up to this time. Whatever the method of management used, make the change of rations very gradual. This is of special importance in managing suckling pigs.

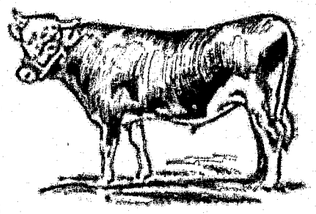
The pigs intended primarily for breeding purposes may be left with the mothers for a longer time than stated above, provided they do not suckle too heavily and cause great emaciation. Some breeders do not wean until the pigs are three months old or over. In the production of breeding animals the aim should be to get plenty of bone, muscle and substance.

In this case the pigs should have every advantage to make their normal growth, and the mother's milk is especially conducive to their rapid development.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Central Wisconsin Farmer Prefers Them to All Other Breeds For a Number of Good Qualities.

The young Guernsey bull shown in the illustration is owned by M. H. Tichenor, proprietor of Westmoreland farm, in central Wisconsin. Mr. Tichenor has a large herd of Guernseys and



Young Guernsey Bull.

makes a specialty of this particular breed. He is enthusiastic and claims he prefers them to any other dairy breed he has ever tried. He claims the animals are hardy, give a large quantity of good milk and are easily handled.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Oats make the best grain ration for horses in summer.

Alfalfa is a great feed for the brood sow in summer and winter.

Some horses have learned to balk by being overloaded and abused.

The idle curry comb and the fat horse seldom live in the same barn.

Frequent watering of the teams during harvest is good insurance against sunstroke.

The brood mare in foal should be handled by a firm, steady hand, not an excitable, rash hand.

A horse that is too straight in his posture jars himself and gets all the concussions of the road.

Do you ever give your horse a cool bath in summer? You know how good it feels when you bathe.

If dusty hay is fed, sprinkle with water and it will save the horse much annoyance, but better not feed it at all.

It makes some horses ugly to work them with horses but do not travel up with them. Match them as to gaits as well as to other things.

Never give drugs to a horse any more than you would to a baby unless he is downright sick. Shutting off his feed will cure all minor ills.

Woman's Danger Periods Made Safe

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Here is proof:

Natick, Mass.,—"I cannot express what I went through during the Change of Life before I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in such a nervous condition I could not keep still. My limbs were cold. I had creepy sensations and could not sleep nights. I was finally told by two physicians that I had a tumor.

"I read one day of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it has worked a miracle for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others you may publish this letter."—Mrs. Nathan B. Creaton, 51 No. Main St., Natick, Mass.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CASE.

Cornwallville, N. Y.—"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time for Change of Life, nervousness, and a fibroid growth.

"Two doctors advised me to go to the hospital, but one day while I was away visiting, I met a woman who told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and I know it helped me wonderfully. I am very thankful that I was told to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Wm. Boughton, Cornwallville, N. Y., Greene Co.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as those above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for years.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine, made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

LOCAL HISTORY.

(Continued from page 7.)

(Mr. Tetford is now (1911) a practicing optician of Portland and who is opening a fine exclusive at Deering Centre, a suburb of Portland.)

"Sept. 16. The South Paris Park commissioners have ordered a hackmore snow fastened from Snow park, to arrive in a few days.

"All six of members of congress who have expressing stated experts since July, were were elected from the state of Maine.

"Sept. 17. Hiram S. Bowker of Andover, the accepted contractor of Andover, has arrived at Yarmouth Bridge, Me., and started work Sept. 6th."

"Sept. 18. The county of Kennebec are to be gifted. The expenditure is for furnish the oil and the enterprising citizens are to furnish the lamps and see to the lamps care of them."

"Nov. 11. "Cash Corner" is the name given a little circle of buildings in Dixon with includes two stores, two factories. Each of them sells about its line of goods exactly, and the business brings a very nice of money into the town."

"Jan. 2. 1911. Morton, Me. Dec. 29, Edwin C., widow of Levi Hayes and oldest daughter of the late Capt. Dan Jones Cornish, of No. Yarmouth, aged 77 years and 4 months.

"Jonathan Abbott, a respected citizen of Jackson, aged about 70 years died suddenly. He had been somewhat ailing the past winter of influenza, the precursor of the grave, and his sudden death came as a shock to his many friends."

"Sept. 19. Miss Mertie Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 20. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 21. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 22. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 23. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 24. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 25. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 26. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 27. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 28. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 29. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Sept. 30. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

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"Oct. 2. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Oct. 3. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Oct. 4. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Oct. 5. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Oct. 6. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

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"Oct. 13. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Oct. 14. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

"Oct. 15. Miss Ethel Winchenbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winchenbach, who with their family have been living on the Dunlap farm, so called, on the Bethel road, moved into the house on Church street, recently vacated by Mrs. Ellen Bean."

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HOW I GOT MY START.

Story of a Man Who Made a Little Fortune in One Night.

BY REGINALD D. HAVEN.

I was working for small wages for a safe and lock company. My work was mending locks that had got out of order and doing other odd jobs that required some knowledge of the business. I was anxious to get my affairs in shape to marry my present wife, but didn't see much prospect. The concern I was with kept me tinkering all the while, and when it wanted a man to start a branch office or something like that it would choose one of the clerks in the office.

I had gone home one evening and had my supper when there was a ring at the doorbell and a boy handed me a note. It was written on a letter head of a big manufacturing firm and said that Mr. Partington, treasurer of the company I worked for, had recommended me for a special job and asked that I come around to the office as soon as convenient.

Catching up my tool bag, which I had brought home with me, I went with the boy to the office of the manufacturing company, pleased with the prospect of making a tenner, and found there a tall, handsomely dressed man, with gray hair and mutton chop whiskers, and two or three clerks sitting on stools working over ponderous books.

"Can you open that safe?" asked the man with the gray whiskers. "We've got a lot of work to do here this evening, and our cashier, who knows the combination, went out of town this afternoon."

I looked at the name of the maker in gold letters on the safe, made my observations and told the gentleman that I didn't know any way to pick the lock without drilling a hole where I could get at the tumblers and that would involve considerable expense to get his safe in order again.

"Never mind the expense," he said impatiently. "I've got to put in a bid tomorrow on a hundred thousand rifles for the army, on which I'll make half a million. The specifications are all in there. I must get them out and go over them to see that they are right. The slightest slip in any detail will throw out my bid. Come, get to work!"

I plunged my hand into my bag, got out my brace and bits, adjusted them and was soon at work.

Now, as I worked it occurred to me that here was the opportunity of my life. If this gentleman was dependent for his half million on me to get him into the safe, why shouldn't I have something more than a beggarly ten dollar bill? I saw that he was impatient and thought I might get an offer to do the work within a given limit of time.

"I'm afraid," I said, "this is going to be an all night job."

"Here here, young man," said the gentleman. "Is there anything you want especially that costs a lot more money than you've got?"

"Yes, there is," I replied. "I want a girl."

"Oh, I can't give you a girl!"

"I could get the girl quick enough if I had anything to marry on."

"If!" said the gentleman, biting at the hook. "I see. How soon can you guarantee to open the safe if it's made worth your while to hurry?"

"Three quarters of an hour."

"Very well. If you'll do it in that time I'll give you $5,000. If you do it in thirty minutes I'll make it $10,000."

"Give me a bit of writing for that," I said. And without waiting for him to do so I began to drill furiously, my right making a terrible noise.

"Mr. Perkins," said the gentleman to one of the clerks, "take the typewriter and write to my dictation."

One of the clerks sat down at a typewriting machine and wrote out a contract to cover the agreement made with me. When it was finished the gentleman signed it and gave it to me. I wasn't going to be fooled, so I stopped drilling and read it.

"Write at the bottom of it," I said, "the money to be paid before the said Thomas Jakeway leaves this office."

He took the paper to his mahogany desk and wrote what I required while I went on drilling.

"Do you have to make all that noise?" he snapped. "Can't you put some oil or something on your drill? They'll think outside there's a burglary going on here. If they come in to investigate I'd have to explain, and there'd be a lot of delay."

"You foster I work," I said, "the more noise."

"Mr. Perkins, you go on typewriting. Never mind what you write. Make enough clatter to drown this boring."

"All right, sir." And the young man began to pound the keys so fast that I thought he would break something.

I was working like a beaver when the gentleman came and stood over me, watching me. Suddenly my brace slipped, and as I was pressing hard against it on a slanting portion I lost my balance and fell against him. Something dropped at my feet. I picked it up and felt the cold smoothness of wax. The gentleman mistook it from me, and without looking up at me I continued my brace and went to work again.

It is singular how quick the reasoning process will develop results in one's brain. In less time than it takes to tell it I had made a deduction. This "gentleman" was a fake. He was made up to personate the head of the concern. He was wearing a wax nose. I had joggled him, and it had fallen off his face. Had I looked up I would have seen him with his own natural nose, but this would have betrayed the fact that I had got on to his scheme. He had purloined the letter head on which he had written me, and his two clerks were confederates.

I pretended to work all the faster after this incident, but in reality accomplished very little. I didn't dare lessen the pressure of my bit on the steel, for the destruction of mine would have betrayed me, but I bored to make the hole larger instead of deeper. I couldn't see my man's face, but he was evidently at least partly reassured. At any rate, he said nothing.

And while I worked I thought. Here was I unwittingly participating in a burglary. All other considerations were lost in my horror of having to share the punishment that these men were likely to get in the end. My whole mind was at once bent on outwitting them. The moment they suspected that I had got on to their scheme I would be forced to continue my work at the muzzle of a revolver. What should I do? Any thing I should do to attract attention without would fall upon me as well as on the burglars.

I saw but one possible way of defeating their purpose. That was to finish the drilling, get at the tumblers and put them so out of gear that to get them in order again would require taking out the whole apparatus. On this course I resolved.

Having come to a decision, I was anxious to get through as soon as possible, fearing as much as they that we might get caught in the act. I therefore worked with all my vigor, the typewriter pounding the while. My employer, seeing that I was doing my best, seemed to regain my confidence he might have lost by his mishap.

"You're all right, young man. You're sure to win. Ten minutes yet to make your $5,000. I'll do better. I'll make it $10,000."

He didn't need to make it $10,000 to induce me to hurry. If any one should interrupt the proceedings I didn't see how I could escape the penitentiary. So I worked as hard as I could, but in order to inspire confidence I purposely lost the $10,000 by two minutes.

"That'll all right," said the chief in response to my look of disappointment. "Two minutes don't make any difference to a man who will make as much out of your work as I will. I'll give you the whole amount. Now open the door."

"The most important work yet remains," I replied. "The tumblers are complicated affairs. If I get them out of gear I'll lose this fortune and my job, too."

"Well, be careful," he said anxiously.

Meanwhile my brain had been as busy as my hands. I saw that more depended on my deceiving them than in throwing the lock out of gear. If I could persuade them to give up their job without my throwing the lock out of gear it might help me in my story I would tell after all was over. I worked on for awhile, then let a piece of steel in the lock drop in its place with a click. With an exclamation and an assumed look of horror I turned toward the men.

"What is it?" cried the chief.

"I've done it."

"What?"

"I couldn't open it now if you'd give me a million. I've lost! I've lost!"

"I believe you're fooling," said the man.

He called the two "clerks" together for a consultation. I knew very well that they were discussing the feasibility of forcing me at the point of a pistol to go on. I also saw from their expressions that two of them believed my story and the third was doubtful. Finally the two convinced the kid, and the chief, approaching me, said:

"You've done the best you could, and I'm sorry you're lost your prize. If you'll come around in the morning I'll make you a handsome present. I can't do it now because all the money is in the safe. You can go now. Good by."

I thanked him, picked up my bag and was about to leave when the man who had doubted my sincerity approached the chief excitedly and said:

"You don't mean to say you're going to let him go out and send some one in here after us."

From this point they threw off all idea of deceiving me. The leader said to me: "You may have fifteen minutes. Ten minutes—do you hear? One of us will be waiting outside and if you come before the minutes you're a dead man. See?"

I feigned to be very much astonished and frightened and told them I would stay as long as they wished. Then they turned out the lights and went away. I knew their ten minutes for me to stay didn't mean anything, and after I was satisfied they were all I went out myself and in a drug store looked up the residence of the president of the company. Then I went to his house and told him the whole story, handing him my written promise of $5,000 if I opened the safe within a given time. The next day he gave me a check for the $10,000 I had been promised verbally. There was $200,000 in the safe.

It is needless to say that I got married, furnished a house plainly and had plenty left to set up in business in the hardware line, making locks, electric bells, etc., a specialty. I am now well off and the father of six children.

JANE ADDAMS.

Statesman and priest alike must yield her place
Since she is both in one native right,
Her every act by inward grace made bright;
For swerving thousands—men who freshly face
Our nation and our customs—surely trace
Their knowledge to her ministry of light;
All woman's lives are freer by her sight
Of their oppressions; and our striving race,
Through little children swe cored, lives anew,
Glad in the chance each waking self acquires
And in true power, through social self control.
Her leadership, her service keep in view
The present need, yet kindle holy fires
To burn in far-off eras of the soul.
Let us be glad while yet she lives and toils,
For her grand life among the lowly spent,
For her great heart to their uplifting lent,
For her sane mind, valiant, where error soils
The faces of the keenest, wears he broils
Of greed and policy hide pure intent
To stand for what religion most has meant
And government demands. Foul mischief spoils
Too many deeds by fruitful thought inspired.
And yet she